Complete Defeat of America
And Britain Is the Key
To World Peace

Nippon Times
Evening

To Our Goal, With but
One Heart and One
Object!

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5 Raiders Downed Over Burma

248 Enemy Planes Smashed by Japanese In Three Months of Furious Air Battles Along Border Area Between India, Burma

By Arrangement With the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH, March 3.—Japanese fighter planes shot down two enemy Hurricane fighters on March 1 over the Arakan area near the Indo-Burmese border, and on March 2, also downed two fighter planes of the same type in the Arakan area and in Akyab. No damage was suffered by our aircraft.

Another Hurricane fighter plane was shot down by a Japanese fighter squadron today at a point 30 kilometers south of Chittagong.

Two Planes Downed

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The Headquarters of British Forces in India announced yesterday that when British air forces raided Burma on Monday, two British planes were lost, it is reported from New Dehli.

British Admit Losses

A squadron of British flying boats raided Burma on February 28 and one craft was lost in the raid, it was announced by the headquarters of the British expeditionary forces in India on Tuesday, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei, in relaying a wire from New Delhi.

248 Enemy Planes Smashed

AT AN UNNAMED FRONT, March 3.—Two hundred and forty-eight enemy aricraft were shot down or damaged during the last three months by the Japanese Air Force in action over the Indo-Burmese border area.

During February, the Japanese Air Force shot down 26 enemy planes, of which two are unascertained, and crippled 15, while 31 enemy warplanes, of which 14 are unascertained fell victims to ground batteries, making a total of 72. Our damages consisted six aircraft which deliberately crashed themselves or have not returned yet.

The composite results achieved since December last year comprise 106 planes either shot down or damaged during the month of December, 70 in January and 72 in February, making a total of 248. It may be noted in this connection, that the war results mentioned above, as having been achieved in February, includes only the number of large-sized enemy transport planes which were destroyed or crippled in air raids carried out against airfields in Tensukia on February 23 and 25.

It may be recalled that since the beginning of the year, the enemy has reinforced the ground forces on the Indo-Burmese border and has also concentrated his air arms in

(Continued on Page 2)

In News Spotlight

Fire-Crackers Bang as People Fete Nippon Entry Into Kwangchow Bay

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SIYING, March 2.—Today, just one week after the Japanese Forces made a bloodless entry into the Kwangchow Bay area, all the streets here are agog with merry-making and the sound of fire-crackers. This is their manner of offering thanks to the Imperial Forces, under whose protection the whole town has been removed of all disquieting elements.

The happy events are especially noteworthy because today is also one of the most significant red-letters days for the local people inasmuch as on this day they hold the annual celebration of their guardian God, Yeh-yeh, enshrined here,—an event happy enough in itself without any other incidents.

All the townsfolks, young and old, men and women, are trying to comfort their guardian Japanese in connection with the Yeh-yeh festival. Young Chinese girls, bedecked in their Sunday best, are walking merrily along the streets, after whom come a series of fancy processions.

At many corners of the town, small improvised shrines have been established to honor the God Yeh-yeh. Near these establishments many kinds of public entertainments are being staged in open air. Some comical dancers are amusing passers-by with their strange antics. The strollers inclusive of the off-duty Imperial troopsmen stand here and there to imbibe to the full the merry atmosphere. A very sweet smell comes time and again from the newly built altar for the guardian God, where a full roasted pig is dedicated.

This guardian God, Yeh-yeh, it is remembered, was first introduced to the local people about 40 years ago. Since then a grand-scale festival has been yearly staged without fail, to ask the God to grant his special favor to the town and all other parts of the Kwangchow Bay area.

The event for this year is fully admitted of its historical importance anent the peaceful entry of the Japanese Forces. The sound of fire-crackers shakes the atmosphere loudly and it seems that it can be heard in Chungking, the citadel of the rebel leader, Chiang.

Press Comments

Thursday, March 4
MAINICHI—I.R.A. Manhood Corps
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Youth of China

I.R.A. Manhood Corps

MAINICHI—Shortly after the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps was organized in January last year, Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, in reply to an interpellation in the Diet, said that since this corps was a public association and not a political one, it could not participate in electioneering as such, but since it is the constitutional right of every citizen to stand candidate or to vote, it would not be proper to impose restrictions merely on account of one being a member of that body.

In the House of Representatives elections that were conducted a few months later, the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, in accordance with the Prime Minister's definition of its basic character, refrained from electioneering as a body but its individual members stood candidates on the platform of Imperial Rule Assistance Diet politics and more than 40 of them secured seats in the House.

Most of the Corps' candidates at the time were nominees of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, but more advantageous than this fact to them, was the fact that the manhood corps movement began to develop steadily in all parts of the country since about the time the Imperial Rule Assistance Association first emerged. This movement in the general elections last year offered strong footholds for the Corps' candidates especially in the rural constituencies. The Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps guarded itself from participating in the election campaign in its organized capacity and strove to confine its activities to enlightenment and propaganda, but for all practical purposes the boundary between electioneering and enlightenment activities was sometimes vague. It was not without reason, therefore, that in the current session of the Diet opinions were voiced such as that the enlightenment movement should be suspended for a reasonable period before elections or that nomination by Corps members in their capacity as officers of the Corps, such as district leader, should be prohibited.

The problem of elections, however, is after all the after-effects and not the core of the issue. The basic problem is: what has given rise to the provincial strength of the corps movement and in what direction should the movement go?

Considering the situation so far, we receive the impression that the Manhood Corps is seeking to fill the executive posts in the village associations and district associations with its members. According to the testimony of State Minister Ando in the Diet on March 2, the Cabinet had decided last year that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association should exercise guidance over village and district associations. In this sense, members of the Association have been appointed advisers to the village and district associations.

The same Minister of State added, however, that if there are fine men to be found, they should be induced to join the Corps and at the same time take the posts of village or district association heads. Solicitations to this extent would not be restricted, he explained.

The fact that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has no local headquarters, that although the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has local headquarters they have few officers in each and that, consequently, both the Association and Political Association must rely on the 1,400,000 members of the Manhood Corps throughout the country for actual leadership in the provincial areas for the spread of the Imperial Rule Assistance movement, is certainly one of the reasons for the expansion of the influence of the Manhood Corps.

Of late, however, a bigger factor for the extension of its influence has been the self-sacrificing service of the Corps members for the expansion of industrial productivity. Their efforts are most noteworthy in such fields as good offices and guidance for the delivery of rice by farmers, increased production of crops and delivery of lumber. It is reassuring to note that the Corps is thus striving to nourish its own autonomous and youthful strength by setting itself apart from the bureaucratic quarters in taking deep root in the good earth.

On the other hand, it happens that the regional field of activity proper to the Imperial Rule Assistance movement is the village and district associations, and the vocational field is that of the numerous industrial and commercial organizations, such as the Society for National Service Through Industry, Society for National Service Through Commerce, and the like. Since the Manhood Corps seeks to furnish the horizontal liaison among these groups, it is desirable that it should further define its relationship with them. We also hope that by a process of metamorphosis it will make the true voice of the people its own and serve more and more practical ends.

Youth of China

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—With the entry of the National Government into the War of Greater East Asia, the people of the Chinese Republic have joined the same camp with Japan for the historic struggle ahead. This must be a source of profound joy to us who have for so many years striven to bring Asia back to its own, ridding it of the venom of Semitic materialism embodied in Anglo-American plutocratic imperialism, in our firm belief that China, Manchoukuo and Japan should form the kernel of the Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere.

What could be more exhilarating than to see the National Government politically, strategically and economically so strong now as to be able to declare war on the United States and Britain! The more painful and difficult has been the road leading up to this triumph, the purer must be our joy, for we poured our own life-blood into that country so that it could grow well and strong. The retrocession of concessions and abolition of extraterritoriality effected by Japan have been its gifts to a brother going to war. The beautiful family system that runs through the fabric of all Oriental lands is the basic principle that will govern the Asiatic order forever. This is one point we wish to impress on the young men and women of China, expecting them to carry it forward in their movement to revive and glorify Asia.

The fighting spirit and self-sacrificing actions of the late Dr. Sun

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE PUSH MOP-UP DRIVES IN SHANSI AREA

Enemy Chief Killed, Others Made Captive In Sungchiao Attack

Domei

TAIYUAN, March 3.—Japanese units, which have been operating in the Taiyueh area in the southern part of Shansi Province since the middle of February in order to exterminate Red forces, are reducing enemy strategic points one after another, it is learned.

Advancing in the neighborhood of Chinyuan, the enemy headquarters, on February 26 in hot pursuit of the fleeing foe, the Saito unit discovered that Commander Su Lu of the 1st sub-military zone was hiding in Sungchiao, 20 kilometers east of Chinyuan, with his subordinates numbering about 500. The unit made a sudden attack on the hiding enemy at dawn on February 27. Vice-Commander Chang Chung-sheng was bayonetted and the chief-of-the staff and other leaders were taken prisoner, while those fleeing to make their escape were completely wiped out.

China Raids Described

The recent Japanese air raids on Shihshou and Shihkangshan, Central China, where numerous enemy ships at anchor were blasted, was revealed by an Asahi correspondent, who, on board one of the attacking planes, eye-witnessed the actual bombing. His account of the Japanese aerial attack follows:

"I boarded the plane piloted by Corporal Haruji Tanaka on the second day of the campaign. Winging our way through the warm spring air we headed for our destination. Though high up in the air, I felt warm and perspired. Looking down on the panorama of changing sceneries I opened the window once in awhile to breathe the fresh air. Only a week ago, the air had been chilly, but now the soft soothing breeze comfortably caressed my cheeks. Looking down I sighted a stretch of green fields dotted with golden colored rape-blossoms. The skies were as blue as the sea with not a streak of cloud. Numerous lakes and marshes scattered here and there amid the verdant plain looked calm and nonchalant while the water of the Yangtze River was quiet and peaceful as though it were at a standstill.

"Presently Corporal Tanaka shouted through the speaking tube, 'You will see Hanli to the right very soon.' First we sped toward Shihkangshan, where we immediately launched severe atatcks on the enemy ships at anchor. Diving low we bombed a large-sized ship which in no time became enveloped in clouds of smoke. Shrouded in thick smoke the ship gradually faded from the water surface. Then we patroled the air heading for Shihshou. Here again we showered some ten enemy ships with heavy missiles. Every time shells were dropped, we sighted white geysers of water blowing up on the surface of the river, while the ships blown up one by one disappeared from the surface. Our air-raids being completed, we triumphantly returned to the base."

Assembly Hall Opened For Djakarta Japanese

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 3.—Japanese residents in Djakarta today opened with due ceremony an assembly hall which will serve as their social club and spiritual and physical training center.

The assembly hall is located in the quiet residential section in the southern part of the city. The building was formerly used by British residents as their club.

Equipped with a smoking room, library, shower-room, recreation room and other rooms of various description, the assembly hall forms an ideal social center.

On a tract of land adjacent to the Japanese social center are tennis courts, a baseball diamond, a basketball court and a boxing ring which will be used for the physical training of Japanese residents in Djakarta.

Smashing or pushing back all enemy resistance, the driving Imperial Forces that recently landed in the Kwangchow Bay area grimly move onward to deal more annihilative blows on the demoralized Chungking troops.

LABOR STRIKES GROWING IN U.S.

Many Plane Factories, Shipyards on Pacific Coast Seen Affected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 3.—The strikes in arms factories in the Pacific Coast regions of the United States are assuming serious proportions as the sabotage move is threatening to spread to various other areas, according to advices from Los Angeles.

Laborers of the Boeing Aircraft Factory in Seattle and those of the Consolidated Airplane Factory in San Diego went on a strike on March 1 and 2 respectively under the excuse of holding what they called a "24-hour laborers' meetings."

Moreover, workers of the Lockheed and Vega aircraft factories in the suburbs of Los Angeles today also held a 24-hour laborers' meeting by way of sabotage.

The holding of these meetings is a new strategy worked out by the labor union to evade oppression of the authorities. The policies are reported to be at a loss what to do with this new stratagem.

In the meantime, 200 more laborers today joined the strike in the Alameda Shipyard in the suburbs of San Francisco and the disaffection is threatening to expand further in scope. As this shipyard holds large orders from the navy, the sabotage has already proved a serious hindrance to the ship building plan.

According to the navy authorities, the test cruise of a mine-sweeper will have to be postponed as a result of the strike at this shipyard.

Reich Guns Blast British

German long-range guns on the French coast suddenly commenced bombardment of British defense positions across the Straits of Dover at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The British responded and a furious gun battle took place.

British Grab Spanish Boats

Domei

MADRID, March 3.—Four Spanish fishing boats operating in Vigo Bay, Spain, were commandeered by British warships and taken to a port in England. It is not known what became of the fishermen, or the reason for the capture of the fishing boats.

British Spies in Valencia Raided

Domei

MADRID, March 3.—The Valencia police made a large-scale raid on a British espionage organ early Monday morning, and also arrested 40 disorderly elements who are believed to have acted as its tools.

Mussolini-Von Ribbentrop Talks Bolster Axis Solidarity for War

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—The Rome conference recently held between German and Italian leaders discussed every possible problem necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, as well as even question related to post-war European order, it was announced here today by Dr. Schmidt, head of the information department of the German Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Schmidt, in the course of his announcement relative to the recent Axis parley at Rome, made the following revelations:

"At the conference our Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop presented Reichsfuehrer Hitler's personal message to Italian Prime Minister Benito Mussolini. The Foreign Minister was present at the conference rather as the proxy of the Reichsfuehrer than in his capacity as Foreign Minister. Both the German and Italian representatives discussed matters based on the Reichsfuehrer's letter.

"The last conference firmly pledged the two countries' firm cooperation to crush their common foes. In this respect, the parley constituted a very effective answer to the enemies' conference at Casablanca.

"The Axis forces will hereafter concentrate their common efforts to mobilize all needed mental and physical powers for the execution of the war. The enemies will gradually realize that they cannot defeat us however hard they may try.

"The conference covered all possible problems necessary for the prosecution of war along lines of strategy, politics and economics. It also discussed questions concerning the post-war system in Europe. The report that the Foreign Minister met a Vatican representative during the conference period is entirely a concoction of the Anglo-Saxon enemies. These enemies should know that Prime Minister Mussolini is the very person under whom the destiny

(Continued on Page 2)

NANKING AMBASSADOR REACHES MANCHOUKUO

Chen Chi-cheng Newly Appointed to Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, March 3.—Chen Chi-cheng, newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, who arrived here today, made the following statement in his press interview at the Chinese Embassy at 4 p.m.

"The current War of Greater East Asia is being fought with the fates of all Asiatic races at stake. It is the duty of these races, therefore, that they cooperate to gain their common aim of winning the final victory in the war.

"As the Chinese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, I will exert my efforts for the promotion of friendly relations between Manchoukuo and China, and at the same time do my best for the successful execution of the present war, through which a new order in East Asia will be possible."

Mr. Chen will proceed to the Imperial Palace here to present his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on March 12, it is expected.

R.A.F. Bombs Cathedral

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—In a night raid on Berlin on March 1, British planes completely demolished the magnificent Catholic Cathedral at the eastern end of the Unter den Linden. The Cathedral had been built on the plan of the Panthenon in Rome and it had taken from 1747 to 1773 to complete the structure. The citizens of Berlin are indignant at the haphazard, aimless bombings of the British fliers, who had ruthlessly reduced to dust one of the largest and most splendid Catholic Cathedrals in Berlin.

NEW WAR INSURANCE EFFECTIVE IN APRIL

Regulations Issued In Official Gazette

Those killed or wounded in war will be covered by a War Insurance system, the draft bill of which has just passed the current session of the Imperial Diet, it was indicated in today's issue of the Official Gazette carrying new regulations relative to the operation of the forthcoming Law for the War Killed and Wounded Insurance.

The regulations stipulate among other things the scope of the new insurance system, and the low rates to be paid for the insurance. The new system, it was further pointed out will go into effect around April this year.

The salient points, as made public through the regulations, follow:

1. Those to be insured by the new system will be limited to Japanese subjects.

2. The amount of insurance shall not exceed ¥5,000 per person.

3. The casualties to be covered by the new insurance will be of two categories: (1) those which occur within the territory of Japan, and (2) those which occur outside the territory of Japan.

4. The rate of premiums will be later announced by the Finance Minister in accordance with the objectives to be covered.

5. Those killed on the spot will be paid the entire insured amount. The same will be the case for those who lose their eye-sight, those who lose more than two limbs or those so mentally deranged that work is impossible for them.

6. Those to be partially covered will be paid varied amounts according to the degrees of their injuries.

7. The recipients of the insurance shall be the very persons insured, or those closely related to them.

Imperial Navy Units Cooperate in Drives

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 3.—Operating in the northern Kiangsu area in close cooperation with the Imperial Army Units, the Japanese Naval Units in North China waters have scored brilliant war results since the middle of February, it was officially announced here today. Making effective landings on Lanshantow on the border of Shantung and Kiangsu provinces at dawn on February 22, the naval units carried out mopping-up operations against enemy troops there and at Antungwei, Shantung province, the announcement stated.

MOSCOW DENIES COMMUNIST AIM

Washington Embassy Releases Statement Issued by Gowlkin

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 3.—The Soviet Embassy at Washington released yesterday the statement issued by Alexander Gowlkin, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, which declared that the Soviet Union has no intention whatever of conquering or subordinating other countries, or to force upon them communistic governments, according to Washington reports.

This announcement came just at the moment when delicate controversies are reported to have arisen between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union regarding Soviet ambition to turn entire Europe over to communism.

Polish Demand Rejected

The Soviet Union is positively opposed to the vanquished Polish regime's demand to have Poland restored its sovereignty, it was announced on Monday through the Tass agency, according to a Domei dispatch from Kuibishev dated Wednesday.

This stern attitude of the Soviet Government against the proposal recently made to it by the refugee Polish regime, as stated by the Domei report, is mainly due to the Soviet's understanding that the proposal has been motivated by the imperialistic desire to permanently seal up the possibility of a union between the same races now living in Ukraine and Poland.

It is further interpreted that the Kuibishev Government is firm against the forced understanding of the Atlantic Charter by the old regime of Poland. The notorious Charter, it is said, admits the right of each race to be installed in its proper place.

Meantime, Domei further revealed,

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Portugal to Stay Neutral

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar conferred with Parliamentary representatives for more than two hours yesterday on important domestic and international policies, but the nature of the conference was not disclosed.

It is, however, reported that Premier Salazar expressed to the Parliamentary representatives his determination to maintain friendly relations with all belligerent nations and to strictly follow the policy of neutrality.

New Finnish Cabinet Due

Domei

HELSINKI, March 3.—President Risto Ryti of Finland requested V. Hakkila, Speaker of the House of Representatives and leader of the Social Democratic Party, to form a new cabinet yesterday.

Since the resignation of the Cabinet under Premier Dr. J. W. Rangell on February 16, the political situation in Finland has been in utter chaos.

Yanks See Point System Enforced for First Time

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—The system of rationing canned and frozen provisions, with a definite number of points for each consumer, has been in effect in the United States since March 1, but as the total number of points for that month is fixed at 18 points, sales of rationed provisions was prohibited for the past one week, it is reported from Washington.

The rationing system has already been adopted by the United States for coffee, shoes and other articles, but this is the first time that the point system has been enforced. As both sellers and buyers are unaccustomed to the new system, they are facing various problems and difficulties.

As coupons cut off from the ration book are void, the delivery of such goods to the consumer has practically stopped. The highly advanced retail trade structure of the United States, which particularly had a very well developed delivery system, is now facing a revolutionary change.

Soviets Lose 856 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—The German High Command announced today that German forces on the eastern front destroyed 856 Soviet planes during February. Of the total number, 701 planes were shot down in air battles, 117 by anti-aircraft guns, and 37 destroyed on the ground.

FETES FOR SAGE BANNED IN INDIA

Patriots Prohibited From Celebrating End of Gandhi's Fast

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 3.—Alarmed over the rejoicing of the entire Indian populace, who believe that the successful completion of Mahatma Gandhi's fast was due to Divine will, the Indian Government issued an order today prohibiting Gandhi's followers from celebrating the completion of the Mahatma's 21-day fast, it is reported from New Dehli.

Bose Exhorts Indians

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED PLACE, March 3.—Declaring the Mahatma Gandhi's fast is an unarmed challenge of the Indians against the United States and Britain, and that its successful conclusion has taught the Indian people the valuable lesson on how the disarmed can defeat the armed, Rash Behari Bose, Chairman of the Council of Action of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, urged all Indians, both at home and abroad, as well as all the Asiatic peoples, to unite as one to crush the United States and Britain.

The aforementioned declaration was made by Rash Behari Bose, in a press interview today marking the successful completion of the Mahatma's fast.

"It is most gratifying to note that Mahatma Gandhi has survived his fast successfully this morning, for it was a spiritual fight against the arms of the United States and Britain," said Mr. Bose adding "the spirit of the Mahatma is the only way by which to save India.

"Both the United States and Britain are talking loudly that the present war is a war of liberty. If so, why are Britain and the United States attempting to gain their own prosperity at the cost of the happiness and welfare of the 400 million populace of India? Why are they enslaving the Indians and why are they menacing the living of the Indian people?" Mr. Bose questioned, continuing:

"If the United States and Britain, as they proclaim, are fighting for racial freedom, why don't they recognize the freedom of the Indian people to demand an immediate withdrawal of Britain from India?

"Not only is Britain denying this liberty to India but it also is attempting to strangle the Indian people. That's what they call a war of freedom. That's their dogmatism which veils their ambition to dominate the world.

"It is more than clear that Gandhi's spirit is anti-British and anti-American, and all the Indian people, both at home and abroad, who are devout disciples of the Mahatma, must take time by the forelock to take revenge upon Britain to give vent to our pent up rancour against them, for time and occasion are now knocking at our doors."

India Official to Return

ISTANBUL, March 3.—The Indian Government announced today that High Commissioner for India Azizui Haque, stationed at London, will shortly return to India on important official business, it is reported from New Delhi.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

Yat-sen for the glory of China are still fresh in our memory. It is the same spirit and actions that we expect in the youths who are rallying about President Wang Ching-wei. They should recall that Japan has achieved the greatness it has because innumerable youths of the land gave their lives that the great ideal of "Hakko-iu," on which our nation was founded, may be fulfilled. In order that China may grow great and the position of the National Government rendered even stronger, the rebel Chiang Kai-shek regime must be thoroughly destroyed. What is most essential for the patriotic movement among the Chinese youth is the firm conviction that the Chungking regime is poisoning their country, and that China's happiness and prosperity would be impossible of attainment unless the rebel elements who regard Chiang Kai-shek as a hero and are working to restore him to power are eliminated. President Wang's phrases "sharing the bitter with the sweet," "living or dying with Japan" and the like must not end in mere rhetoric. The youth of China must strengthen their determination to rid the country of traitors at any cost. There can be no true patriotism without willingness to sacrifice one's very life in the nation's cause.

British Speaker Fitzroy Dies

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Edward A. Fitzroy, Speaker of the British House of Commons, died today at the age of 73, it is reported from London.

Scribe Describes Action Under Fire During Trip Across Pacific Waters

By KO HAMAMOTO
Of the Navy Press Corps

I boarded the warship with keen excitement. We were to escort a fleet of transports to some island in the southern waters of the great Pacific! The mission bespoke of prospective adventures, jeopardous ventures on the high seas! I was borne on the wings of elation.

We left the base on a certain day. The sea was the color of emerald green, deep and lustrous, flawless as the jewel it sought to imitate. The sky was deeper than the summer blue, darker and colder and more remote. Against its rich tone, the silver outline of a scout seaplane soared, graceful and resplendent, serenely vigilant.

An officer entered the Officers' Room. He was round of face, ruddy-complexioned, a jovial looking man. Going directly to a small blackboard, he wrote across its slate surface a notice ordering preparation for combat at a specified hour the following morning. Evidently enemy forces were somewhere in the near vicinity.

I woke with a start; my heart was thudding wildly, uncontrollably. It was early morning. Stumbling excitedly up to the deck, I searched eagerly for sight and sound of enemy forces. Only the sea stretched calm, indolent and unruffled.

Enemy Begins Attack

Some time during the morning, heavy, black specks flecked unsteadily across the distant horizon. They became steadily larger and took on the shapes of giant, enemy bombers. Droning their menace, they headed on a bee-line for our fleet. We watched its gradual approach with keen excitement, stanced for the inevitable battle.

The bombers were directly overhead, and against the gold of a morning sun they appeared regally majestic. They dipped for a downward plunge, and like some monstrous bird of prey, swooped toward the ships.

A maddening din exploded the stillness, as we answered their mute challenge. Volley after volley ripped through the air, as ship after ship counter-challenged the enemy formation. Overhead our fighter planes were pirouetting angrily around the heavier bombers. The skirmish was becoming an inferno of fury, when, finally, unable to meet the intensity of our attack, the bombers, dropping at random their load of missiles, fled toward the boundless horizon. We watched their departure and girded our loins for that attack which must inevitably come.

They came, frequent in attack and many in number. Night shrouded the briny realm, and with its protective shadows, they came in increasing numbers. Battles became spasmodic and monotonous. Some time during the night, a transport was struck by a bomb and became wrapped in vivid, orange flames.

Planes Appear Again

Dawn was slowly emerging from its nocturnal sleep, when a mass formation of enemy planes appeared across the grey horizon. Dividing into two squadrons, they began a systematic attack from two sides. From the bridge of the ship, I watched their attack. Fighter planes from the ships had joined the mad melee, and the heavens was a pandemonium of speeding, dodging planes.

Suddenly an enemy plane caught fire, faltered in its bewilderment, and like a falling comet, shot through the morning air. A jumble of figures left its interior, jerked abruptly, and floated under the safety of great, white parachutes. As though terrified by the prospect of that which might happen to them, the others arched across the celestial dome, disappearing into the sanctity of nebulous clouds.

Thirteen times they came, and thirteen times they fled. By evening we saw the vague, distant shores of our island destination. Against the rich glow of the setting sun, a heavy mangrove wood loomed dark and indefinite. Its sweet fragrance wafted faintly through the twilight calm, like the intangible richness of tropical perfume.

The night was cloaked in midnight darkness. We had begun the arduous task of unloading under the protective vigil of an aerial formation. Some time later, an incessant tattoo of shots broke the nocturnal stillness and an aerial combat had started. Under the furor of night battle, we continued our unloading, systematic and without pause.

Ready to Sail for Home

Night of the following day saw our task completed, and by the evening of the next, we were ready to set sail for home. We were once again attacked by enemy planes, and this time a transport was hit, becoming ultimately stranded. Casualties were few, for its cargo was safely unloaded.

We started for our base, the warships escorting once again the several transports. Days passed uneventfully, and we finally reached the safety zone. Tension gave way, and we felt immeasurably relaxed and relieved.

A sudden commotion disturbed the ship, discordant with the surrounding serenity. Men were hurriedly taking their various positions. The deck was a scene of systematic bustling, rapid yet unhasty.

I rushed to my old stand-by, the bridge. From its heights, I saw columns of water spouting sky-high, foam-topped giant geysers. From somewhere, a submarine was beginning a deadly, torpedo attack.

We began a systematic counterattack. Other ships which had but arrived from the base to welcome our return were speeding rapidly toward the scene of battle. Overhead seaplanes were dropping their deadly bombs. There was something eerie, uncanny, about the panorama—a grim, intense atatck upon an unseen enemy.

Suddenly, to the left, a huge, giant column of water shot violently upward, a monstrous arm of the sea reaching for the skies. It reached higher and yet higher, then, as if unable to grasp the heaven's cloak, faltered, and sank limply back to its fold, crushed and dejected. Waves subsided, and calmness reigned. The submarine had met its end.

We sped blithely toward the base, transports and escort ships.

Night had fallen. As we neared our destination, we saw in the distance the vague, ebony outline of lonely mountain heights, majestic and serene under the pale luminescence of a starlit night. We were home.

MANY APPLY TO SCHOOL FOR SOUTHERN TRAINING

Institute Swamped With Eager Requests

So many Japanese young men and women want to go to the Southern Regions that more than eight times the number set for enrollment applied for admission to the Southern Development Training Institute, recruiting figures revealed at the close of the registration period in February, states Domei.

Although only young men are admitted to the institution, even girls applied for registration, according to authorities of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. In view of the spontaneous enthusiasm displayed by the young women, it is likely that the Government may establish a similar institution for the training of girls for the Southern Regions.

In all three categories of courses, applicants far outnumbered the enrollment quota, it was stated. In the second category open only to 100 young youths with collegiate or university education, the applicants numbered 738. In the third category limited to 200 applicants with middle school education, some 1,765 applied for admission.

5 Enemy Raiders Downed in Burma

(Continued from Page 1)

the advance bases established in East India. Meanwhile they have been propagandizing the recapture of Burma with much fanfare.

In a group of airfields in the Tensukia sector, the American air units alone are stationed at present, and the anti-aircraft artillery and communication corps there are also American. These United States forces suffered tremendous damages in the last air raids by the Imperial Air Force.

It is no exaggeration to say that remarkable war esults scored during the last few months have proved a fatal blow to the American air forces in India and China, both materially and morally. Thus, the enemy's propaganda about the so-called general offensive in East Asia, and the recapture of Burma, has proved nothing more than an empty boast.

Moscow Denies Communist Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

that a noted Russian dramatist, native of Ukraine, wrote to the following effect in the Pravda dated February 25:

"The majority of the Poles now living in Britain and America are remnants of the peerage in that vanished country. They are the very persons, it is true, who have so far been on top in the old country. Now they have no right in the same land, the affairs of which, if there is any remaining, should be settled only by natives of Ukraine."

Chosen for Tokyo Trip

Thirteen Taiwan children have been selected to join the ceremony of spiritual reunion in Tokyo on March 28, it was announced by the headquarters of the Soldiers' Welfare Association in Taiwan.

They will represent the children of Taiwan whose fathers or brothers have lost their lives for the cause of the country on the frontlines.

These thirteen children will leave Taiwan for Tokyo around the middle of March, it is learned.

DIET MEN FORM CULTURE BODY

New E. Asia Culture By Unification With Politics Is Aimed

With a view to realizing unity between culture and politics, a Diet Members' Cultural Association was organized yesterday by about 50 members of the both Houses.

The association aims at bringing about collaboration between politics and cultural activities which have so far been conducted without tangible relationship.

A regular meeting of the organization will be held on the 15th of every month with the attendance of its members and representatives of various scientific, religious, artistic and literary organizations.

Prominent among the new organ's members are Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, Toshiki Karasawa, Manabu Matsumoto, Masaharu Anezaki, Prince Tomohide Iwakura, Prince Tadashige Shimazu and Ginjiro Fujihara, all of whom are members of the House of Peers and Shoryo Yoshiue, Takeshiro Haneda, Sakujiro Uchigasaki, Soichiro Kita, Tadataka Ikezaki, Masamichi Royama, Dr. Masataka Ohata nd Yusuke Tsurumi of the House of Representatives.

Referring to the function of the association, Mr. Haneda, a member of its committee, stated as follows: "The Diet Members' Cultural Association aims ultimately at the construction of a Greater East Asiatic culture through unity of politics and cultural activities. We intend to introduce cultural elements into politics and also give an impetus to cultural activities with the practical will employed in politics. We will discuss urgent cultural problems at the Diet. This is the first time in the history of the Imperial Diet that both the Upper and Lower Houses have established such an organ. The members are all eager to build up a new Japanese culture."

In this connection, the first regular meeting of the organization will be held on March 15, with the attendance of the representatives of the Nippon Patriotic Literary Association.

Doll Festival in Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The Japanese Girls' Festival, which falls on today, was observed by Japanese, German, Italian and Chinese children as well as government officials and military officers of the Axis countries in a ceremony held this afternoon at the Italian Hall.

Before the Japanese dolls, which were beautifully arranged in the room where the ceremony took place, children of the four countries sang songs and listened to Japanese music and stories about Japan.

To Honor Women Workers

Working women, numbering 234 in all, who highly merit recognition for their assiduous and faithful work in banks, firms, government offices and other places not included in the sphere of service to the nation through industry or business, will be publicly commended by the Working Women's Culture Enhancement Federation of Tokyo Prefecture organized in August last year, at the first commendation ceremonies scheduled to take place at Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda 6 p.m. today. Governor Matsumura of Tokyo will confer the letters of commendation and memorial brooches to these deserving members chosen from among the ranks of working women.

Captured General Wang Voices Desire to Do His Bit for Japan

Domei

AN UNNAMED FRONT IN CENTRAL CHINA, March 1.—General Wang Chin-tsai, who was taken prisoner by the Japanese Forces during the recent Hupeh Campaign, and was brought here yesterday evening, expressed his amazement at the might of the Imperial Forces and tendered his thanks for the cordial treatment accorded him by the Japanese Army authorities, when interviewed by Japanese war correspondents early this morning.

As regards his observation of the Japanese Forces, General Wang stated that every Japanese soldier is strong and efficient enough to be compared to 20 or 30 Chungking soldiers. "I knew that our army was no match for the highly efficient Japanese Forces," the captive officer declared.

"As I had expected," said General Wang, "our army was annihilated and I was taken prisoner. Now, in a tranquil state of mind, I wonder at the might of the highly-trained Japanese Forces and at the same time, pay respects to them."

Asked to air his views regarding the Chungking armed forces, the General declared as follows:

Belittles Chungking

"In Chungking-governed areas, there is no definite system of conscription and all people, irrespective of sex and age, are engaged in military service. They lack in military knowledge and have little fighting spirit and, as such, are very difficult to command.

"On the other hand, Chungking's resistance is being continued not for the benefit of the country, but for the profit of warlords. The authorities have no intention to promote the people's welfare or to contribute to the future development of the nation.

"As such a deplorable tendency is prevalent among the masses, there is no unity or firm resolve among them. From my experiences as a leader, I am well aware of Chungking's weak points.

Concerning the Communists, the General declared that Communism is absolutely incompatible with Oriental morals and with the national standpoint of China. "We must exterminate the Communists, who are traitors to the cause of East Asia," he said.

A correspondent then asked the General what he thinks of the War of Greater East Asia, whereupon the captive officer declared:

"When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, I asked my men and officers who they thought would win the war, America or Japan. To this they all replied that the Anglo-American Powers would win.

"I told them that Japan is sure to win, because every Japanese burns with the determination to crush America and Britain, whereas the British and Americans are just striving to oppress Japan in order to maintain their interests. Therefore, I said, Japan had already defeated America and Britain morally.

Lauds Japan's Victory

"As I had predicted, the Imperial Forces have scored a series of victories and in a very short space of time, have driven Anglo-American influence out of East Asia. Thus, Japan's plan to build the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia is being realized steadily."

As to the future of the National Government at Nanking, General Wang declared that he is confident that the Nanking Government, which enjoys Japan's unstinting cooperation, will see a successful future. The Nanking Government is provided with competent, clever statesmen as well as with rich material resources, stated the General, adding that the remarkable development of the Government is discernible even in the condition of the border regions.

When asked about his present state of mind, General Wang stated:

"When I was taken prisoner, the Japanese surgeons immediately asked me about my injuries and gave me careful treatment. I can hardly express my mounting gratitude toward the Japanese Army authorities who have treated me, an enemy warlord, with the generosity of Bushido.

"As I told the unit commander last night, I am ready to start anew to do my bit for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, if I am allowed to do so. Being a soldier, I do not care a bit about my life. If I am fortunate enough to be allowed to devote my life to the promotion of the people's welfare, I will to do my best for the benefit of our country and its nation."

Rome in Conference Strengthens Unity Of Axis Countries

(Continued from Page 1)

of Italy is to be formed, and not the Vatican.

"Both our representatives and the Italian delegates inclusive of Prime Minister Mussolini, after their close conversations, reached an understanding that the two nations, Germany and Italy are inseparably united in their joint war efforts and that they are prepared to stake all for final victory. The German representatives were especially satisfied to learn that the Italian nation is as faithful to the cause of the war as the Germans.

"The war has reached its most relentless stage. Some towns in Germany and Italy are frequently exposed to British and American air raids. This situation is only adding to the resolution of the two nations that they will not lay down arms before their foes are completely brought to their knees.

"Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop also met diplomatic representatives of our other allied countries at Rome and had close talks with them. The conversations covered various pending problems."

ARMY CONFERS HONORS ON NISEI

Corporals Asami, Ueji Accorded Recognition For Meritorious Action

Among these on whom were posthumously conferred the 6th Order of the Golden Kite and the 8th Order of the Rising Sun, is found the name of Corporal Shinji Asami, an American-born Japanese of the second generation, who, together with Corporal Naoichi Ueji, recipient of the same honor and hailing from the same district in Nishimura-gun, Wakayama Prefecture, were granted the honors for their valiant and meritorious action in capturing an enemy machine-gun base in a certain force operation. In the furious consecutive onslaughts launched against the enemy machine-gun base, the section and squad commanders fell, and others followed until Corporals Asami and Ueji were the only ones remaining, however, they managed to capture the base and successfully repelled a large enemy force before giving up their valiant fight to die gloriously.

The father of Corporal Asami, who had returned to Japan with his family in 1934 on account of the oppression of the Japanese in America where he had been engaged in farming for over 35 years, spoke as follows when interviewed at his home:

"I am tremendously grateful for the unprecedented honors conferred on my son. As my son was born and brought up in America, I had some misgivings as to whether he would become a good national of Japan, but it seems that all the oppression and discrimination against the Japanese in America had sunk deep into his heart, and has roused in him deep animosity against the enemy to spur him on to deeds that have become the cause of his honor today."

Corporal Asami's two brothers are also in the service of their country, while the youngest is a second year student at Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo.

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Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

No. 15,780 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 15 Sen

1,522 POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN KITE; 73 CONFERRED SPECIAL HONORS

Killed in China Affair And War of Greater East Asia

CIVILIANS HONORED

Facilitated Military Operations By Cooperation in Various Fields

The 45th and 4th conferments of posthumous honors on those killed in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, respectively, and the 39th awarding of honors to survivors for meritorious service in the China Affair were made public jointly by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations early this morning.

Among those honored are civil engineers, interpreters, and other civilians in military service, both men and women.

Those posthumously decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite number 1,522, from Colonel Kiichi Tamura down. Out of these honored warriors, 73 were given a higher mark of "Shukun Ko," or specially distinguished services. The late Colonel Tamura also is included in this exceptionally honored list.

The 39th awarding of honors to survivors covered 2,028 persons who rendered meritorious services in the fields of traffic, communications, aviation and other enterprise in China and Manchuria since the outbreak of the China Affair, cooperating with the Imperial Forces and thereby facilitating Japan's military operations. Most of them are connected with the South Manchuria Railway Company, Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company, Manchoukuo Airways Company, China Airways Company, Japan Airways Company, etc.

Gallant Warriors

Almost all those granted honors of "Shukun Ko" were gallant warriors who carried death right into the ranks of the enemy on an X X southern war front and the reduction of an X X island. They belonged to land forces. They included the late Colonel Tamura, invested with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite with an Imperial cup of honors; Captain Katsumi Kuroiwa, with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Eighth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Major Naojiro Konishi, with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun; Sergeant-Major Toshiaki Tanimoto, with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun; Lance-Corporal Hirozo Nishikawa with the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Eighth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Other Army officers who also were killed in action in the War of Greater East Asia and were given honors were Major-General Seiichiro Hagi who has been decorated with the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, Major-General Taro Soyeshima with the same kind of decoration, and others.

Outstanding honors awarded to living civilians included a set of silver Imperial cups to Takuichi Omura, president of the South Manchuria Railway Company; the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure to Oiiro Sato, vice-president of the same company; a set of silver cups to Lieutenant-General Jusuke Hirose, president of the Manchuria Telegraph and Telephone Company; the Second Class Order of the Sacred Treasure to Colonel Tsuneo Kodama, president of the China Airways Company; the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun to Captain Hiroshi Abe, managing director of the same concern; and many others.

Sergeant Saburo Ikeda, who is included in the "Shukun Ko" honor list decorated with the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Seventh Class Order of the Rising Sun, hailed from Niigata Prefecture and after graduating from the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages served in the Asano Bussan Kaisha. His elder brother, Captain Kazuo Ikeda, was killed in action in Central China, while Sergeant Ikeda was in the same company. Sergeant Ikeda always carried his elder brother's posthumous Buddhist name tablet while on the front. On a certain day of May last year, while

(Continued on Page 2)

Enshrining Rites Held at Shanghai For Fallen Heroes

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The 1943 enshrining ceremony for 30,038 spirits of the departed warriors was held at the Soldiers Shrine within the premises of the Shanghai Shrine today. Present at the ceremony were the representatives of the bereaved families and various military, government, and private organizations here. A memorial address was read by the chairman and sprigs of a sacred tree were offered by the representatives of the bereaved families, Army and Navy, Municipal Council, Consul-General of Manchoukuo, and the Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality.

ENEMY IN N. TUNISIA SURPRISE-ATTACKED

German Units Score Signal Victory and Capture Prisoners, Arms

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 2.—The German fighting units in northern Tunisia made further progress near Cape Serrat as well as in the area of Medjez el Bab, according to reports received here today. A strongly defended enemy system of trenches was captured at several places whereby French mercenaries fighting with the British as well as formations of the British first army suffered enormous losses.

The amount of booty particularly of heavy arms is steadily increasing and many heavy enemy artillery positions were taken by complete surprise during the rapid advance. The number of prisoners is also steadily increasing especially since the German forces succeeded in cutting off a part of the British formation from its rear connections.

Successes Remarkable

These successes must be regarded all the more important since they are gained against an opponent who by number and arms is considerably superior to the German forces. It is no longer a secret that the British first army was supposed to start an offensive against Tunis and Bizerta quite shortly. The British first army was therefore equipped with particularly powerful formations as well as numerous motorized batteries which were bound to secure the superiority along the entire northern sectors of the Tunisian front.

The establishment of extensive food and supply depots as well as the provisioning of repair shops for tanks and other motorized vehicles close to the front were intended to secure a rapid materialization of the planned British large-scale attack toward the East.

The German fighting groups, however, penetrated deeply into these offensive preparations by a surprise advance thus frustrating the British scheme, the same as they had done with the American plan on the southern sector of the Tunisian front.

Air Units Active

The Luftwaffe again participated most effectively in these operations. Chasers and bombers dispersed the extensive enemy motorized troop transports in several waves of attack against the roads leading to the front. Stukas destroyed with their deadly bombs four British barrage batteries. Several goods trains were destroyed on the station of Beja.

In the southern sector of the Tunisian front, the Anglo-American troops seem to be avoiding contact with the bulk of the Axis forces.

In the meantime, it was announced that during January, the Bolshevists on the Eastern Front lost a total of 1945 tanks and during February, 2185. Including the 3527 tanks, lost by the Bolshevists during December, they lost within three months altogether 7652 tanks.

At the Kuban bridgehead the German troops frustrated in the course of daring counter-thrusts all Soviet attempts at encirclement, smashing the enemy troop deployment in the course of March 1.

In the area of Isyum, the German divisions threw the enemy further back and captured numerous locali-

(Continued on Page 2)

Just Before a Night Raid

Wild Eagles of the Imperial Navy going over final plans at an undisclosed base in the South Pacific before taking off on a nocturnal raid. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

DEFENSE OF EUROPE IS SOLE AIM OF AXIS

Il Duce-Ribbentrop Meeting Aims at Creating New Civilization, Says Rome

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, March 2.—Commenting on the conversations held in Rome recently between Premier Benito Mussolini and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the diplomatic correspondent of the Stefani News Agency declared their talks centered on the safeguarding of the civilization and progress of Europe of which both the Il Duce and Chancellor Adolf Hitler have a common understanding.

Refuting the meeting as not for propaganda purposes, the commentator asserted that in order to unify all the peoples of Europe to a new type of civilization, it is necessary to create a new form of political consciousness and civil understanding among them founded on the basis of solidarity and sincere reciprocal esteem inasmuch as a great sacrifice has already been endured together.

"Such an alignment will assume not only a political character but also a social one through the coordination and unification of legislative, economic, spiritual and cultural provisions," he added.

"However, it is not intended by seductive means to win over other peoples into the Axis' camp but constitute a true offer of peace.

"But this offer of peace is not made for or to the enemies of Europe to whom peace means the perpetual servitude of the nations of Europe and whom the only language that can be talked to is that of arms insofar as they do not seem to be willing to renounce their plans. Toward those enemies, our intelligentsia is more determined than ever for we are more and more convinced as to our rights and their faults.

"What we mean is that we are herewith dealing with peace for and among the peoples of Europe which through their mean quarrels, their blind egotism, their petty ambitions and their reciprocal obstinate incomprehension had rendered so many precious services to those whose only aspiration was to perpetuate such a situation.

"In this, Premier Mussolini concurrently as Minister of Foreign Affairs, continues his determined march looking forward straight to that goal of which he has never lost view; the same goal which was indicated in the Four Power Pact, Munich Conference, and his indicated in the Four Power Pact, the Munich Conference, and his intervention in August 1939 and the same that has always been one of the main pillars of the Italian historical tradition of protecting the civiliza-

(Continued on Page 2)

HUGE WAR RESULTS IN CHINA REVEALED

Hupeh Campaigns Net 18,500 Prisoners; Nanking Forces Show Good Gains

The composite results of the large-scale Hupeh campaigns in China by the Imperial Army Forces, which were started on February 14, up to March 1, were officially announced by the Japanese Forces in Central China at 4 p.m. Wednesday, according to a Hankow dispatch to Domei.

The results are: about 7,650 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefields; about 18,500 Chungking soldiers captured; 4 anti-tank guns, 98 trench mortars, 284 heavy and light machine guns, 7,590 rifles and large quantities of other arms also captured.

Another announcement made by the Japanese Army in Central China on the same day reveals the composite results scored by the Japanese Forces in the great campaign over the Su-Hwai district in Kiangsu Province, where Chungking's 89th army and the new Fourth Army were annihilated. The results attained, according to the announcement, between the middle of February and March 1 follow:

Bodies left on the battlefield totaled 1,341; war prisoners, including those surrendered, 3,080; trophies consist of seven trench mortars, 46 rounds of ammunition, one mountain gun, one cannon, six 12-millimeter anti-aircraft guns, 21

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, March 4, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Importance of Wartime Propaganda

NIPPON SANGYO—It is a well-known fact that one of the causes of victory of the Allies in the first World War was their overwhelming superiority over the Central Powers in propaganda warfare. The importance of international propaganda is fully recognized also in the War of Greater East Asia. The intense propaganda warfare now being waged between the Axis Powers and the Anglo-American camp attests to that importance.

In view of this, we must leave nothing undone that would conduce to the strengthening of our propaganda and ideological front. We must direct our wholehearted efforts to the heightening of our fighting morale and consolidation of our determination to destroy our enemies. At the same time, we must explode enemy fallacies and expose their lies and make them understand the great aims of the holy war we are waging against them so that they would realize the folly of continuing their resistance. It was not without reason, therefore, that lively discussions were heard in the current session of the Diet on the importance of propaganda warfare.

What strikes us most in the Anglo-American enemy's ideological war is that its propaganda is built on misrepresentations and falsehoods. In contrast to this, our propaganda is based at all times on actual facts and can always be accepted with confidence. In war announcements, in contrast to the fact that even the enemy is forced to believe our Imperial Headquarters announcements, it is known throughout the world that the enemy's efforts are directed toward the hiding of facts and concealing its losing battles.

After the enemy spreads propaganda concerning a certain point, streams of contradictory facts are later always bared to the world.

(Continued on Page 2)

GANDHI'S FEAT IN ENDING FAST GLADDENS ASIA

Mahatma Successfuly Completes Three-Week Ordeal On Wednesday

SPIRITUAL POWER WINS

Indian Masses See Big Victory In Unarmed Fight for Freedom

All Asia was in joy on Wednesday as the news reached that Mahatma Gandhi, Indian saint and patriot, had completed his 21-day fast, which he observed by way of protesting the British attitude toward India. This feat of the Mahatma is clearly a triumph of spiritual power over brute force.

Observers commented that the 380,000,000 people of India under their beloved leader, Mahatma Gandhi, have won victory in their unarmed fight for independence.

Quarters close to the Government are glad that the Mahatma's fast is over. They were pained when it seemed in the closing days of his fast that it was a great strain on him in his advanced age.

Recall Meeting Here

Last Saturday, while all friends and well-wishers of the Mahatma in Japan were extremely anxious about him, a gigantic rally was staged at the Kabuki Theater in Tokyo. It was an immense prayer for the success of the Indians fighting for independence under Mahatma Gandhi using no arms but relying on their spiritual power which has now been displayed with a remarkable fullness by the Mahatma's successful three-week fast.

The speakers at this memorable meeting were Vice-President Kiwao Okumura of the Board of Information and Ryutaro Nagai, Director of the East Asia Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Both speakers in effect prayed that the Mahatma would be through with his fast, thereby showing to the world that spiritual power is the arbitor of all in the world.

The various organizations in Japan which are giving support, moral and otherwise, to the Indians in their valiant fight for independence, are making arrangements for mass meetings for the celebration of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi has finished his fast.

Such a meeting has been called for in Yokohama for March 8. It is called the "Lecture Meeting In Commemoration of the Completion of Mahatma Gandhi's Fast." Dr. Shumei Okawa, noted scholar, Yonejiro Noguchi, famed poet, and Professor Nikki Kimura of Rissho University, all from Tokyo, will be the speakers at the meeting which will be held at the Yokohama Municipal Public Hall.

Britain Is Blamed

The fact of Gandhi having completed his protracted fast is replete with significance. In the first place the Mahatma's feat has made it manifest to the entire world that all the responsibility for the state of things in India which is frightful to say the least is with Britain.

The Indian Government, seeing

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON PLANES ATTACK GUADALCANAL AT NIGHT, OVERCOMING OBSTACLES

Peace Returns to Siying and Chikan Under Protection of Nippon Forces

One Week After Bloodless Landing of Imperial Units In Kwangchow Bay, Inhabitants Now Realize True Aim of Japan's Occupation

By **GENSHICHIRO MIYAMOTO**
Of the Navy Press Corps

SIYING, KWANGCHOW BAY, March 3.—One week since the Imperial Forces entered Kwangchow Bay in accordance with the Franco-Japanese Joint Defense Agreement, the outlying areas of the entire leased territory centered around the cities of Siying and Chikan are protected solidly by the Japanese Forces and peace continues to reign there.

In contrast to the unlawful Anglo-American invasion of Madagascar and French West Africa, the honorable and righteous way in which the Japanese Forces advanced into Kwangchow Bay has been recognized not only by the French authorities but by the Chinese residents in the area as well.

Most of the Chinese who terrorized by false Chungking propaganda had packed up in preparation for flight have realized the folly of their fright and have decided to stay, and a lively atmosphere enwraps the whole of the leased territory. There is not even one Japanese soldier in the border town of Chikan because the Japanese Forces have advanced into the enemy town of Tsunchinchiao lying across the narrow river from Chikan. Bright lights illuminate the nights in Chikan and there is always much activity; across the small bridge spanning the river lies Tsunchinchiao without even a single lamp.

What do the residents of the leased territory think of the men of the Imperial Forces who sit around in bare candlelight, still wearing the same uniforms they wore in the muddy landing in face of the enemy at Leichow Peninsula, and silently observe the enemy's movements.

In the port town of Siying too, the Imperial Landing Party and the Army Transportation Corps, with strict discipline, have set up tents centered around the enemy-owned Asia Oil Company's storehouses. Across a narrow palm tree-lined path lie the bright lights of the town. Silently and surely the men of the Imperial Forces carry out their duties.

What other nation can carry out such a move with as much international trust. The Imperial Forces even refused the French offer of their barracks, and holding strictly to the agreement concerning the joint defense, are cooperating completely for the defense of the leased territory of their friend, France.

I called on the transportation

(Continued on Page 2)

Bombs Dropped Despite Fierce Enemy Fire, Searchlights

SCRIBE GOES ALONG

Plane Returns Safely After Raiding Airdrome on the Island

By **SHIRO TAKAHARA**
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT A CERTAIN BASE, March 3.—That night Guadalcanal Island lay greyish black in the moonlight with its upper half hidden among the clouds. The River Lunga shimmered in dull silver across the island.

I accompanied the naval bombers assigned to attack the island in one of the nocturnal attackers and saw beneath me the moonlit stretch of land, one of the Solomon Islands. That day from sundown until the next morning the Imperial Navy Air Force bombed the place incessantly without respite, flying in a number of formations. Throughout the night we rained deadly explosives on the enemy air base, military establishments and all other strategic objectives, striking terror in the hearts of the Americans. Moreover, the raids were carried out over a long distance, which is beset with untold difficulties, against terrific enemy gunfire from the ground battery in the glare of powerful enemy searchlights.

Make High Attitude

The air unit I accompanied was commanded by Second Sublieutenant X. When I was boarding the plane, a naval officer grinned at me: "Have a good look, my lad." Young members of the crew brought out a thick flying kit and urged me to put it on as it would be extremely cold at night. As it was, I had on a thick woolen sweater and now, donning the flying outfit in a place near the equator, I felt sweat oozing out as if I had been taking a steam bath. But not long after leaving the airdrome and about the time the moon could be seen through the thick clouds, all that heat evaporated and it became quite chilly. We had made quite an altitude.

The attacker carrying me slid smoothly over the Solomons sea skillfully evading the clouds ahead. From between the shreds of white clouds I saw beneath me a shiny surface of sea. Over that sea I saw distinct black shadows here and there. At first I thought they were islands but soon I saw that they were shadows of clouds. Thick black clouds gathered to the right of our plane and the sky presented an ugly look. Suddenly there was a streak of lightning. Across my mind flashed the words of an airman: "The greatest enemy of night flying is the weather." A huge peak of clouds towered, this time to the left of us. The part covered by moonlight was milky white while the rest was dark grey. The sea beneath was as still as a lake. The moon cast a pale light on the back of the pilot and shone on the numerous dials and meters, their needles standing out in phosphorescence.

The wireless operator at my back was busy over the key in the poor light. The Japanese and Western dolls hanging over the telegraphic apparatus were probably mascots sent over in a comfort bag. The operator handed a slip paper to the commanding second sublieutenant. It was a report from a bomber unit on the meteorological conditions over the enemy fortifications and said that they were suitable for a bombing attack. Our unit passed a side of the island. The air grew colder and my hands became numb. I folded my arms, put hands in pockets, rubbed them and otherwise moved them about to keep warm. A member of the crew tapped me on the shoulder from behind and lent me a pair of leather gloves.

All members donned oxygen masks. We were near the enemy lines. Below were a number of pale black islands of different sizes but not having any map I could not distinguish one from the others. All I knew was that I was approaching Guadalcanal every second and unconsciously I clenched my hands tight.

Rounding off a huge cumulo-nim-

(Continued on Page 2)

Cultural Guidance To Be Given Java By Military Authorities

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 2.—A cultural guidance institute for local inhabitants will be established here shortly by the Publicity Department of the Japanese Military Administration in commemoration of the birth of new Java. The institute, which is stated to start business on April 1, will be divided into six sections of literature, fine art, industrial art, music, motion picture and drama. Sanoesi Pane, well-known, local poet, will be appointed director of the institute, while Japanese members, including Rintaro Takeda, novelist, who are serving in the publicity department, are slated to take charge of guidance of each section.

NORTH CHINA PLANNING NEW PUBLICITY ORGAN

230 Officials From Various Provinces Meet for Parley In Peking

Domei

PEKING, March 3.—The establishment of a publicity organization for North China was discussed by a conference of 230 officials here this morning at the Peking Hotel.

Among those present were Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and the publicity chiefs of Hopei, Shansi, Honan and Shantung provincial governments and the special municipalities of Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao as well as other officials connected with publicity work in North China.

Representatives of the Japanese Embassy also attended the conference as guests. At the outset of the conference, Chu Shen delivered an instructive address in which he strongly urged the officials present to do their best for the fulfilment of their mission in the satisfactory execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

During the afternoon session, various affairs relative to the completion of the publicity structure in North China was discussed.

Tsubokami Sees Songkhram

Domei

BANGKOK, March 3.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, today called on Premier Field-Marshal P. Pibun Songkhram at his official residence and conferred with him for about two hours.

AUSTRALIA NERVOUS OVER NIPPON MOVES

Government Circles and Press See Danger Ahead; Unrest Mounting

Japanese Air Units bombed Port Darwin on the night of March 2, it was announced by the enemy headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Revealing that Japanese operations in northern Australian waters have become positive and warning its people that it is still unknown whether or not the Japanese operations are purely for defensive purposes, the Australian government and press on Tuesday bared its alarmed feelings concerning the situation, according to reports reaching Lisbon on February 2, Domei discloses.

Press reports in Australia pointed out that the Japanese operations in East Asia were being carried out in a triangle binding China, Burma, and Australia and cried out that one corner of the triangle was pointed like a dagger at Australia. Using the same plea employed by Soong Mei-ling recently in America, the Australian press declared: "In the past few weeks anti-Axis attention has been concentrated on the Eastern and Tunisian fronts, but now, if at any time at all, attention must be paid by public opinion in Britain on the war in East Asia."

Reports from Stockholm to the Yomiuri-Hochi also reveal that Australian government circles view with apprehension the fact that Japanese air activity in the southwestern Pacific has grown increasingly furious since around the time of the Japanese movement from Guadalcanal.

Regarding this Reuters reported from Melbourne: "Sending more and more reinforcements to the several thousand kilometer long front in the southwestern Pacific in the last two months, the Japanese air forces today are regarded as surpassing the anti-Axis air force in number and in quality. The present situation indicates and forces the conclusion that the so-far-made American announcements concerning the alleged number of Japanese bottoms sunk have been based on inaccurate reports. In any case, with the facts what they are, the Australians in recent days show a markedly serious unrest."

WOMEN TO RECEIVE MARITIME TRAINING

Association Organized to Prepare Future Mothers and Wives For Overseas Activity

Under the conception that wars are always won through good mothers and in order to prepare the women of Japan for vigorous activity on the seas, befitting a maritime nation like Japan, a Women's Service to the Nation Through the Development of the Seas Association has been organized through the efforts of the Young Women's Association of Akasaka Ward. The inaugural ceremonies were held at 5 p.m. Tuesday at the Nippon Seinen Kan.

The organization will be headed by Matsue Wako, principal of Akasaka Jissen Girls' School and will have a membership of about 2,000, comprised of young unmarried women from 15 to 25 years of age in the Akasaka Ward. The members will receive group training in connection with things relating to overseas colonization through the sponsorship of the Marine Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry and other bodies of related interest.

The aim of the organization is to promote the development of real Japanese mothers for the attainment of a firm and immovable foundation in order to assume the leadership of the various nations of Greater East Asia, and the following nationwide activities will be undertaken:

1. Lectures and other programs will be arranged to diffuse correct maritime and to train women for women activities on the seas.

2. Women will be taught to manipulate rowboats, motorboats and sailboats, so that foundations may be laid for the activities of Japanese women on the first line of service to the nation of the seas.

3. In order to prepare Japanese women for future advances overseas as wives and mothers, they will be given practical courses in housekeeping, sanitation and such. Furthermore, they will receive training in rudiments of farming and other enterprises related with the actual work of colonization and development.

Preceding the realization of the foregoing program, the matters which call for immediate undertaking consists of labor service at various places of Naval connections, and positive cooperation for raising warship building funds. The Marine Affairs Board is highly desirous of the development of this body into a nationwide organization in the future.

Defense of Europe Is Sole Aim of Axis

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of progress of Europe.

"Il Duce, in this hard task, has found the hearty understanding and cooperation in that staunch champion of the grandeur of Europe, Adolf Hitler."

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, March 2.—The Axis nations are determined to put their whole strength in the service of this war which will be concluded with the destruction of the enemy forces and with the elimination of the deadly danger of Bolshevism, writes the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz in referring to the discussions between Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Duce, refuting all enemy propaganda that speaks of an alleged dissonance of relations between the two Axis partners.

The Korrespondenz stresses that the official communique pertaining to the discussions points to the insurmountable contrast existing between the aims of the Axis Powers and those of the opponents. Germany and Italy are fighting for the safety of the greater European area while the enemies are fighting against this European safety.

Not only the Axis Powers and their allies but also the neutral powers are convinced that the Anglo-American plan of disarming the Axis Powers would doubtless surrender Europe to the forces of Moscow.

The Axis determination as expressed in this communique is not only to be regarded a matter of fact by the enemy but is also confronting all those who are interested in the salvation of the European civilization.

In conclusion the Korrespondenz states that the program of the Axis Powers as has again been confirmed by the German-Italian meeting is based on facts and is pursuing goals that can be clearly realized.

New Brazilian Order

Any person venturing in coastal districts without adequate credentials will be placed under arrest, it was declared in a decree issued by the Brazilian government Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. The reason for the step is to control fifth columnist activities, it is said.

Frank Knox Boasts U.S. Will Wipe Out Japanese Armada

United States Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox, who has gained notoriety for his bluffs, after stressing the need for the extension of the Lease-Lend Bill for another fiscal year at the meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday, declared in a grand splurge, "We will completely annihilate the Japanese Fleet before the war closes," according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a wire from Washington. However, in spite of his bombast, Secretary Knox exposed the absence of a counter-offensive policy for Axis submarine assaults in his statement saying, "I believe Germany can place from 300 to 400 U-boats in operation. Recently, the situation in the submarine warfares has been exceedingly unstable but I cannot definitely say the condition will not develop for the worse."

Gandhi's Feat In Ending Fast Gladdens Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

that things went from bad to worse in India, told the leaders of the Indian masses in plain language that they would not be permitted to make further trouble. It was manifest that this was an intimation that the Indian Government would hold Gandhi accountable for any disturbance that might occur in India. The brave Mahatma was prompt to challenge this. And he did it in his own way which was the way of every true son of India.

He started his fast, which was a fast unto death, a silent protest against Britain. The Mahatma's fast has come to a successful end. He has demonstrated to the world as clearly as might be desired that it is not he and neither the people of India but the British and American Governments which are in the wrong.

It is to be guessed that the effect of the Mahatma's "return alive" on the independence movement in India in the future will be tremendous beyond imagination.

Will Effect Enemy

Something of an idea of the way in which Gandhi's successful fast will affect the Anglo-American position in India will be gained from the fact that there is a growing body of opinion in Chungking and other anti-Axis countries asking for the Mahatma's release from detention. There is excellent reason for believing that the British Government is beginning to regret that it had ever got it into its head to seize and detain the Mahatma in an effort to justify its interference with the leaders of the Indian National Congress in their campaign for India for the Indians. It is manifest that Britain has incurred a great defeat in the war of propaganda in India.

One effect of Gandhi's successful fast on the Indian masses is an increase in their conviction that their cause is a moral cause. The Indian people can now hope to gain endless encouragement from the fact that their beloved leader has completed his fast in spite of all the efforts of the Indian Government to get it end fatally.

Meanwhile, Domei reports from Lisbon that as Mahatma Gandhi's fast was drawing near its end, prayers went up throughout India for him.

The neighborhood of Poona where the Mahatma was observing his fast was thronged by people anxious to know his condition. Davis Gandhi, the Mahatma's son, was constantly on hand to meet people who came to congratulate him on his father's favorable progress in his fast. He told the press that it would take a number of days before his father was completely restored.

Some light on the attitude of the British Government toward the Mahatma was shed by the New Delhi correspondent of the New York Times in his dispatch to his paper which ran in the following fashion:

Britain Now Worried

"The Indian Government cannot be indifferent to Mahatma Gandi's fast. If possible, it would prevent the Mahatma from dying of indignation at the portico of the Government-General. The preoccupation of the British authorities in India is how to promote the success of military operations. From the first of the war, the aged Mahatma Gandhi with his strong personality by action if not by speech obstructed the war effort of anti-Axis countries. The Indian Government would not allow itself to be influenced by the Mahatma into setting him free."

The Mahatma nearing the completion of his 21-day fast was a wonder to the medical men interested in his case. It was they who declared in the early days of his fast that unless he would take food, he would die.

In his bed, the Mahatma was constantly muttering prayers for divine protection, a sight which was an endless source of inspiration to the Indian masses.

According to the New Delhi correspondent of the New York Times, Mahatma Gandhi's fast has stimulated the Hindus to action. The leaders of public and private organizations which have hitherto been in opposition to the policy advocated by the Mahatma have come over to his side.

NIPPON PLANES HIT GUADALCANAL

(Continued from Page 1)

bus, our plane began to turn in a circle. The line of clouds slanted to the right and to the left, while islands were seen in black outlines on the sea beneath. One of them I took for Guadalcanal and took care not to lose sight of it. The drone of the engine grew louder and our plane shot forward at considerable speed toward that island.

Over Guadalcanal

It WAS Guadalcanal! I said to myself, I bent forward and strained my eyesight at the objects beneath. I had the idea that the stretch of land with a 2,000-meter mountain in the center would be the island but what I saw now was only a black piece of land. Perhaps on account of its being night the contour of the island could not be distinguished or perhaps because of the altitude what had been considered a landmark could not be discerned.

"Over the shoreline the plane sped forward and I realized that we were heading for the enemy airdrome. Suddenly, on the black ground I saw two or three searchlights being lit. They were several times more brilliant than the pale moonlight flooding the sea. The points of light stabbed the haze of night. I prayed that none of them would hit any of our planes. Scarlet balls of flame then began to bounce in pieces below to the right of the nose of our machine."

Four, five; their color was just like red-hot steel, a slight yellow tinge on searing red. Shells from enemy anti-aircraft guns. Feeling, "Here they come!", and while staring hard at the balls of fire the number of searchlights sending out rays from the ground increased, until there were about ten. The rods of light gradually came nearer the plane. As one slightly touched the right wing, two or three others immediately captured our plane in their grasp. It felt like being exposed completely in a pale white light. The mechanic on the plane looked toward me and pointed downward and seemed to be trying to count something. I looked below, and below me the 4 square windows on the bottom of the plane were shining as if arc-lights were focussed on them.

Anti-aircraft shells burst furiously this time to the left and forward of the plane. I could see clearly the red blast and the dark smoke left behind in the moonlight. Besides the searchlights on the ground, I could see flashes of light; probably anti-aircraft guns firing. A shell exploding nearby shook the plane. The plane banked sharply to the right and out of the searchlight beams. The rods of light still ran through space persistently but the plane went out of the reach of the lights.

The plane circled calmly and once more aimed at the objective. The western one-third of the island of Guadalcanal lay under a blanket of white clouds but no clouds yet covered the attack objective. The plane again approached the air above the enemy. Somehow or other this time the searchlights were not very active. About two of them lit up but these sent their beams in an entirely wrong direction. This is the chance. The airfield floats white on the ground.

The blasts of the exploding bombs resounded cheerfully in the plane. Our bombs have been dropped on the enemy's heads. I tried to stretch myself to see how well the bombs had hit, but from where I was sitting I could not see that very well. Near the shoreline we were again almost caught by searchlights, but the pilot avoided them skilfully. Holding the air over the enemy for the scheduled amount of time, we left the rest to the following units and pointed for our base through the bright light of the moon. It was X X minutes after X X o'clock.

Perhaps because I was excited I did not feel a bit sleepy. On the way home we had supper, some canned rice cooked with red beans, the kind eaten on festive occasions. When we reached the base I sucked hungrily on a cigarette.

Gandhi's Daily Life Described by Priest Who Went to His Private School at Wardha

Gandhi's faith in fasting is of spiritual advancement toward God's world through a powerful spiritual instead of a physical force, declared the Rev. Gyosho Fujii of Myohoji Temple of Tokyo, in an interview with Domei.

The Reverend Fujii is a close acquaintance of the Mahatma, having studied with Gandhi for over 10 years during his residence in India prior to the outbreak of the China Affair.

Regarding Gandhi, the Rev. Fujii said, "Having stayed in Gandhi's private school at Wardha for many years, I was in close touch with him daily. When I was about to depart for Japan, Gandhi said he was sorry to see me go but promised to see me again. He said: 'My body is not at my free disposal.'

"While at his school, due to a limited command of the native tongue, I did not speak much, but merely kept beating the drum. Together with many of his disciples. Gandhi also beat the drum, since the drumbeats reached the hearts of all.

"Being of a weak constitution, Gandhi used to make a concoction from herbs and shrubs in accordance with instructions contained in ancient scriptures, which he served to his disciples as well as taking it himself.

"Gandhi is a man who lives in prayers. The sight of his holy figure beating the drum and chanting prayers before tens of thousand of people reaches their hearts and impresses them with a powerful spiritual force.

"His diet consists of wheat-crackers and boiled vegetables. He abstains absolutely from both meats and liquors. At sunset he takes a cold bath and then spends his time in either writing or reading.

"Although some people say that Gandhi is not well informed about Japan, the truth is that he has learned much about Japan through various channels.

"Gandhi is prepared to die for Indian independence. Even if he should die, that indomitable faith of his will live long within the hearts of the Indian people and in history."

GERMAN BOX FACTORIES WORKING AT TOP SPEED

Coming Harvest Necessitates More Crates to Meet Demand In Occupied Territories

BERLIN—German box and barrel factories are working at top speed to meet the demand of the coming harvest in the occupied Eastern territories. Some of them are turning out crates and boxes, while others are engaged in rebuilding and enlarging factories in the occupied territories, fitting them out with new machinery or putting old machinery into shape. A third section of the box industry is directing the building of new factories.

The barrel industry is also erecting new factories to increase its output.

Enemy in N. Tunisia Surprise-Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

ties. Dispersed enemy troops were annihilated. Among the killed Soviets was Major General Pavloff, the commander of the 25th Soviet tank corps. Numerous prisoners and considerable booty were also captured.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

This shows clearly where lies the cardinal point of propaganda. Our unshakable policy to base propaganda on facts alone must be strictly adhered to. That our rule in the Southern Regions is steadily reaping results in spite of the enemy's distorted propaganda shows more than anything else that our propaganda is based on truth and sincerity.

It must be borne in mind by the people that they must be as closely united in the war of propaganda and of thought as in the war with arms. We want the Government to make a full use of private organs of propaganda in the conduct of the war of propaganda. There is nothing like using private organizations in order to see that propaganda is part and parcel of the living and the sentiment of the people. The truth of this will become apparent if what was done by the authorities in charge of propaganda in the belligerent countries in the last Great War is remembered. It is important for each of us to realize that we are members of the propaganda machinery. An act of utterance by any one of us in certain cases will be propaganda. If the people have complete faith in what is told by the Government, and if they take a keen interest in making the war of propaganda successful, there will be no room for the activity of enemy propaganda agents in this country. And we may count on it that our propaganda will sweep the world.

FACES SUPPLY SHORTAGE

Ship Lack Effects Central, South American Nations

Central and South American countries are facing an acute dearth of supplies as a result of the marked decrease in pan-American shipping due to the grave shortage of bottoms, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

The Republic of Colombia is also included among the distressed countries, with more than 100,000 tons of supplies to be imported from the North American continent still stacked on the wharves of various ports in the United States, it is reported in the same dispatch, in relaying a wire from Bogota.

1,522 AWARDED GOLDEN KITE ORDER

(Continued from Page 1)

the Burma campaign was in full swing, he dashed into the enemy camp with a drawn sword and was killed in action. He learned Burmese dialect while in Burma and contributed a great deal toward collection of important military information.

Captured Enemy Planes

Captain Bunichi Yamashiro, who is also among those who are specially honored with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun conferred on him, was killed in a brave action at a certain enemy airfield in the south. When he landed at an X X point in the southern region with his unit he was ordered to occupy the airfield without a moment's delay. Quick as thought, he drew his sword and cut the tire of the landing wheels of enemy planes attempting to hop off at the sight of the Japanese raiding force and made their taxiing impossible. By so doing he and his men captured more than 10 enemy planes in the same field. During his action, however, he was killed. He was a kendo expert and was a graduate of the Toyama Military School, where he practised kendo.

Corporal Harukichi Akashi also in the Shunkun Ko list darted himself into a group of enemy tanks in Burma with the traditional spirit of the Imperial Forces "Until the Enemy is Crushed." Carrying a mine he threw it against an enemy tank. In the next moment, the tank was blown up. Corporal Akashi, too, was killed in brave action. His rank was raised by two grades and this time he was decorated with the Sixth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Eighth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

U.S. Mechanics Strike

Mechanics affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organization working at the Alameda Dockyards, on the suburb of San Francisco, started a strike on Monday; in the midst of the prevalent labor controversies on the Pacific coast, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. Vice-Admiral John F. Greenslade, commander of naval defense on the Pacific coast, issued warnings for the immediate cessation of the strike, the dispatch added.

Peace in Kwangchow After Nippon Landing

(Continued from Page 1)

commander who sat on the canvas floor of his tent and was giving orders to his men. To my words expressing sympathy for the tremendous amount of work involved, the commander creased his unshaven face into a broad smile and said, "No, it is nothing, this is an international problem you know." I felt that he had come in direct contact with something sublime and knew that as long as there were such soldiers, Japan would prosper forever.

Huge War Results In China Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)

heavy machine-guns, 1,650 rounds of ammunition of the same, 50 light machine-guns, 67 automatic rifles, 3,302 rifles, 29,516 rounds of ammunition of the same, 72 field guns, and 2,499 hand grenades.

The war results scored by the Chinese National Government troops, cooperating with the Japanese Forces, during the same period, according to the Japanese Army in Central China, are:

About 1,500 Chungking troops surrendered; one mountain gun, one cannon, two anti-aircraft guns, three trench mortars, eight heavy machine-guns, 12 light machine-guns, 567 rifles, 12,000 rounds of ammunition of the same and 500 hand grenades captured.

MACASSAR TO CELEBRATE OWN RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

Mohammedans Will Observe Four Occasions Including Mohammed's Birthday

Domei

MACASSAR, March 2.—Business circumstances permitting, native employes will be allowed to observe their time-honored religious holidays, it was officially announced here today.

According to the local calendar, the Mohammedans will annually celebrate four occasions, including the birthday of Mohammed on March 18.

Meanwhile, the local Christians will observe five holidays during each year, including Easter.

S.M.R. TO UP RAIL FARES

To Be Raised by 5 Sen Per Kilometer From April 1

Domei

MUKDEN, March 3.—The South Manchurian Railway Company will raise passenger fares by 5 sen per kilometer, effective April 1, it was revealed.

The present rates are 6 sen per kilometer for first class, 4 sen for second class and 2.1 sen for third class passengers.

By this slight advance in the fares, the company will increase its annual revenue by ¥45,000,000.

RELATION BETWEEN VICHY AND CHUNGKING SERIOUS

French Diplomats in Chiang's Capital Denied Freedom—France to Retaliate

The diplomatic relation between France and Chungking is reported to be in a delicate situation since the withdrawal of the Chungking Ambassador and his staff from Vichy and now it is reported that the French diplomats in Chungking are subjected to, treatment similar to that received by those in confinement, according to a Hanoi dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

The staff members of the French Embassy in Chungking and the French Consulates in Kunming and Lungchow have been completely stripped of all freedom allowed to diplomatic officials and the existing diplomatic relation between the two Governments is in home only.

The French Government, it is reported, is now planning on countermeasures in order to respond to the withdrawal of the Chungking diplomats from Vichy.

U.S. BUILDS NEW-TYPE TANK

New-type tanks called "land cruisers," which are claimed as being rivals of the German panzers now operating at the war fronts are now under construction by General Motors, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday in relaying a wire from Detroit.

Parts of the fighting capacities of the new land craft were made known through the official sanction of the War Department, which revealed that the new tanks are by far superior to the old tanks in their speed, maneuverability and armament. However, absolute secrecy shrouds the actual size and specifications of the armament.

The new tank is said to have been completely tested and is capable of resisting the German tanks armed with 88-millimeter guns now being used at the Tunisian fronts, declared an official attached to the United States War Department.

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REICH WAR EFFORTS DEPICTED BY BANZAI

Former Military Attache in Berlin Tells of German People's All-Out Endeavors

Lieutenant-General Ichiro Banzai, former Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Berlin described in a press interview on Wednesday various phases of all-out war efforts by the German people.

"Men, women, and even aged people in Germany are assuming a serious attitude in meeting wartime requirements. For instance, women are taking active parts not only in various work at home but also in the administrative duties in occupied territories and in service at home," the Lieutenant-General said.

Plenty Reserve Left

"Germany still has great reserve manpower. In view of the fact that Finland with a population of three million could mobilize 16 Army divisions, it stands to reason that with its population of eighty million, Germany, if necessary can organize a great number of additional divisions."

"So far as the home front is concerned Japan has a surplus strength far greater than that of Germany. In Japan there are those who are not yet obliged to work. In Germany not a single person of leisure is found, for all its human and material resources are mobilized for the attainment of war objectives."

War Brings No Change

Since his return home Lieutenant-General Banzai has often been asked by people whether or not it is true that commodities including foodstuff are scarce in Germany. His usual answer has been that Germany had put into effect the materials mobilization plan even before the outbreak of the current war, with the result that the war has brought no change in the situation other than the suspension in the manufacture of luxuries. For instance, in exchange for clothing coupons, pure-cotton and pure-wool articles of superior quality can be purchased, he said.

Materials have not been exhausted in Germany, but no superfluous articles are manufactured there. The Government has in store even the necessary amount of foodstuffs, he said.

"The one thing that impressed me most was that the German people are devoting their energies silently to the execution of the war," Lieutenant-General Banzai stated, adding, "there is no leisured class on the home front."

JEWISH CAMPS OPPOSED

Swiss News Agency Protests to British Proposition

BERNE—The proposal made by the London newspaper Observer to establish "Jewish reservations" in neutral countries, including Switzerland, called forth bitter protest from the news agency Schweizerische Mittelpresse.

The agency declared that it was absolutely impossible for Switzerland to consider any plan, which might tend to further increase the danger confronting the country as a result of harboring political refugees. As far as Switzerland is concerned, establishment of Jewish reservations is out of the question, the agency emphatically stated.

MENDING SOLDIERS' SOCKS

HAMBURG.—A ladies' hairdresser in the small town of Eutin has hit upon the idea of making his customers mend socks of the Eutin-garrison while waiting their turn.

With the consent of the neighboring barracks, the hairdresser has placed a basketful of torn soldiers' socks in his waiting room.

Both the waiting women and the soldiers are reported to be fully satisfied with the arrangement.

Kansai Notes

At an impressive meeting held at the igashi Gokurakuji Temple, Ikuta-cho, Fukiai-ku, Kobe, at 5:30 p.m. last Monday, some 50 members of the cal branch of the Indian Inde-endence League offered a fervent rayer for the successful comple-n of Mahatama Gandhi's fast. The yer was led by the Rev. Yoshi-hi Kobayashi, chief priest of the nple, who has recently returned m Burma. About 15 Japanese mbers of the Kobe Buddhist eague were also present.

The Kobe branch of the Indian dependence League on Monday spatched telegrams to Prime inister General Hideki Tojo, For-n Minister Masayuki Tani, Home inister Michio Yuzawa, Greater st Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo ki and others, expressing grati-de for the exemption of the dian nationals from the assets ezing order and the Enemy Pro-ty Control Law.

THE 'GLORIOUS' BRITISH RETREAT

Lieutenant-General Heath Gives a Woeful Account of the Malai Campaign in Which The Japanese Utterly Thrashed His Country's Soldiers

THE Malai Campaign springs to the mind's eye again in the illuminating, action-packed account of the ignominous flight of the British forces, from one position to the next down the peninsula with the Japanese soldiers hot on their tails as given by Lieutenant-General Lewis Heath, former Commander of the Third Indian Corps in Malaya.

The glaring fact that Britain was prepared for action in Malai in the autumn of 1941 is admitted. Heath bares this when he reveals that troops were dispatched to all strategic points in the Malai Peninsula when it was apparent to Britain that the negotiations conducted by Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Special Envoy Saburo Kurusu in Washington were not proceeding smoothly. Furthermore, all these troops had been positioned by the end of November of that year.

Lieutenant-General Heath

Yet to excuse himself and his compatriots, he quotes several reasons for the incompetency, misjudgments in strategy and the eventual and irretrievable defeat of the British forces despite the fact that they had an inkling of what was to transpire. Heath says that troops, warships, planes and tanks were insufficient and that demands for more personnel and material were not met, because Malai was starved at the expense of other interests.

Then ungrudgingly recognizing the prowess, bravery and speedy skill in tactics possessed by the Japanese Forces, he states that the Japanese succeeded in making a landing on Kota Bharu under exceedingly difficult conditions the like of which would have frustrated the British army. He also expressed frank praise over the little time lost by the Japanese Forces in crossing rivers whose bridges the British had efficiently blown up. Heath designates this striking achievement as a feature of the Malai Campaign.

The most pathetic admissal is the revelation that during the flight of the British army through the jungle, the men's nerves were strained through the constant fear that the Japanese soldiers might be creeping unseen around the flanks.

In this connection, it is interesting to note, that together with the account of the Malai Campaign given by Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival, former Commander of the British Forces in Malaya, Heath's, which makes the second of its kind by a high-ranking British officer, furnishes further evidence of Britain's fast-deteriorating power, which no amount of mendacious propaganda dare refute.

Lieutenant-General Heath's account which reached the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters recently follows:

It might be wondered by many of the personnel of the 18th Division, how it was that in the space of two months the Japanese were able to sweep right through Malaya from north to south, a distance of very nearly 600 miles, and why the division came to be thrust into the campaign, apparently rather late in the day, when it might have been better employed elsewhere. The purpose of the lecture was to answer these two questions.

1. Political and Physical Features Of Malaya

The Malay Peninsula consisted of a conglomeration of states under different types of rule:—

The Straits Settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang and Province Wellesley.

The Unfederated States of Trengganu, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis and Johore, which, although not under direct British rule, were each assisted by a British adviser responsible to the Governor in Singapore. Of these Unfederated States, Johore, situated immediately to the north to Singapore, possessed a government a little more advanced than the others.

It will be appreciated that this lack of uniformity in the government of the various states greatly complicated the problem of the defense of the Peninsula, especially as, in the case of the Unfederated States, a policy of advice and direction, rather than direct control, had to be adopted.

The predominating topographical feature of the Peninsula is the range of mountains which bisects it from north to south. The average height of the range is 4,000 feet with some peaks running up to 7,000 feet. The mountains are almost completely covered with thick jungle, which, although not entirely impenetrable, is very nearly so unless jungle paths are used and the traveler is equipped with a hatchet, or similar instrument for cutting undergrowth. At one time the jungle extended right down to the coastal belt, but on the west side of the Peninsula during the last 40 to 50 years, this jungle has been replaced by belts of rubber, palm oil and tapioca, and the process is still continuing.

Rice fields are found in north Kedah, and Malacca, and there is open country in the surface tin-mining areas in Perak and in Selangor round the Kuala Lumpur district. The east side of the Peninsula is much less developed than the west and is almost entirely jungle with rice fields in the coastal area of Kelantan. It will therefore be seen that, generally speaking, visibility is limited to no more than 100 yards throughout the Peninsula.

As may be expected, the central mountain range greatly interferes with the communications of the Peninsula. There is a meter gauge railway which connects Singapore with Bangkok, the capital of Thailand. This railway bifurcates at Gemas and runs on either side of the central range, eventually meeting again at Hadyai, near the important port of Singora in Thailand.

On the west there is a trunk road running right the way through from Singapore to Singora, connecting with a network of inter-communicating roads in Malacca, Negri Sembilan, the Kuala Lumpur area of Selangor, the Ipoh district of Perak, and in south Kedah.

On the east the road system peters out at Kuala Lipis, and communication with Kelantan, and the important Kota Bharu area, depends entirely on the railway. Two main roads connect the east with the west, one in Johore on the line Jemaluang—Kluang—Batu Pahat, and the Fraser's Gap Road connecting Kuantan with the important towns on the west. It was hoped that this road would have an important strategic value in operations, but it was not possible to use it to its fullest advantage.

In the north there is a most important road which starts at Patani in Thailand and crosses the frontier at Kroh. Formerly a very indifferent road, it had recently been improved, and further improvements were in progress when hostilities commenced. This road links up with the south Kedah network, and there is a further road through Grik to Kwala Kangsa near Ipoh, which, if captured by the enemy, would directly threaten our communications in the north.

Almost all the rivers in the Peninsula are not much more than 100 yards wide in the lower level country, although the Perak River is half a mile broad as far inland as Kwala Kangsa. The longest river in the country is the Pahan River which is navigable for motor landing craft, such as were used by the Japanese, until it reaches the eastern branch of the railway leading to Kelantan.

By airplane the distance from Singapore to Kota Bharu in the northeast is 350 miles, and to Alor Star in the northwest 400 miles. By road, the latter distance is 60 miles.

2. The Problem of Defending Malaya

The problem of the defense of Malaya was not faced up to very seriously in the past. It was thought at one time that it would be possible to defend the Peninsula almost entirely with a fleet, and the construction of the naval base was commenced with this in view after the Washington Conference in 1922. At the outbreak of war, however, it was found that no fleet could be spared for these waters, which were defended by the few cruisers and small craft normally allotted to the China Station.

It then become apparent that the major responsibility for the defense of the Peninsula would devolve upon the air force. Such airdromes as were already in existence on the mainland were not large enough for modern bombers and fighters and it therefore became necessary to embark on an extensive program of airdrome construction. The air force is an independent service, and the extent of its cooperation with the army is therefore largely a question of personalities. Although it was clear that the defense of the airdromes to be constructed in Malaya would fall upon the army, the A.C.C. embarked on his construction program without consulting the G.O.C., Malaya, with regrettable consequences.

There was already a small landing ground at Kota Bharu, and it was decided to make this into a first class airdrome, with two further airdromes in the same area, although in all three cases the sites selected were within 20 miles of the coast, rendering the problem of defending them a difficult one. In the northwest, the Alor Star airdrome was greatly improved, and three new ones were constructed in the same area, including those at Sungei Patani and Butterworth. Further airdromes were modernized or constructed at Taiping, Ipoh, and Kuala Lumpur on the west and Kuantan on the east, with the important line of three new airdromes running across Johore at Batu Pahat, Kluang and Jemaluang, forming a vital part of the defenses of Singapore itself. In addition, there were four airdromes on Singapore Island. Thus it will be seen that the army was faced with the task of defending airdromes ridiculously widely dispersed, with a force totally inadequate for the purpose.

In November, 1940, it was decided to form a G.H.Q., in Far Asia, with Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham as C-in-C. The Intelligence Staff estimated that, bearing in mind commitments in China, and the ever-present threat of Russian activity in the East, the Japanese could not afford to use against the Dutch East Indies and Malaya a force of more than four Divisions, two being used in the initial operations, and two being held back in reserve. To deal with this it was estimated that we should need an air force of 370 planes, of modern design and performance, including torpedo bombers.

Army estimates were at first very modest, but when Lieutenant-General Arthur E. Percival assumed command he decided that for the adequate defense of Malaya the following troops would be needed:—

Three Corps, then consisting of two Divsions of two Brigades each, should be brought up to three full Divisions. The two Brigades of Australians should be brought to a full Division.

A full Division would be needed for G.H.Q. Reserve, and a further full Division for the defense of the fortress.

A tank regiment of 14-ton tanks. The tanks would have to be limited to this size, as this is the maximum capacity of many of the brigdes in the Peninsula.

Had this force been made available, and had the air estimate been met, no doubt the defense of Malaya would have presented a very different problem from that which had eventually to be faced.

Various talks took place with the interested Powers in these waters, both Dutch and American, but it became clear that no capital fleet would be available for some considerable time. The Dutch did, however, undertake to send their bombers to our assistance, if such assistance became necessary, and they were not themselves attacked.

When the Japanese walked into French Indo-China during the summer of 1941, their threat to Malaya assumed a very definite form. This resulted in the sending of certain reinforcements to the Peninsula, but the decision that the needs of Russia and the Middle East should be given priority greatly retarded the defense program. Malaya was thus starved at the expense of other interests. The army's estimate of requirements of personnel and material was not met, and the air force received little more than half of the 570 airplanes it wanted, while those it did possess, such as Swordfish and Wildebeestes, were very out-of-date in design and performance.

In the autumn of 1941 the Japanese sent their representatives to Washington. It became apparent, however, that these talks were not proceeding too well, and it was decided that the troops in the peninsula should be disposed at their war stations, as follows:—

Kota Bharu and Kelantan, Owing to the airdrome sites selected, in this sector there were 42 miles of beach and frontier to guard in vulnerable country. To perform this task adequately a full Division would have been barely sufficient, but in effect it had to be entrusted to a Brigade (the 8th Brigade) of four battalions.

Kuantan.—A Brigade, less the battalion sent to augment the 8th Brigade, was allotted for the defense of this area.

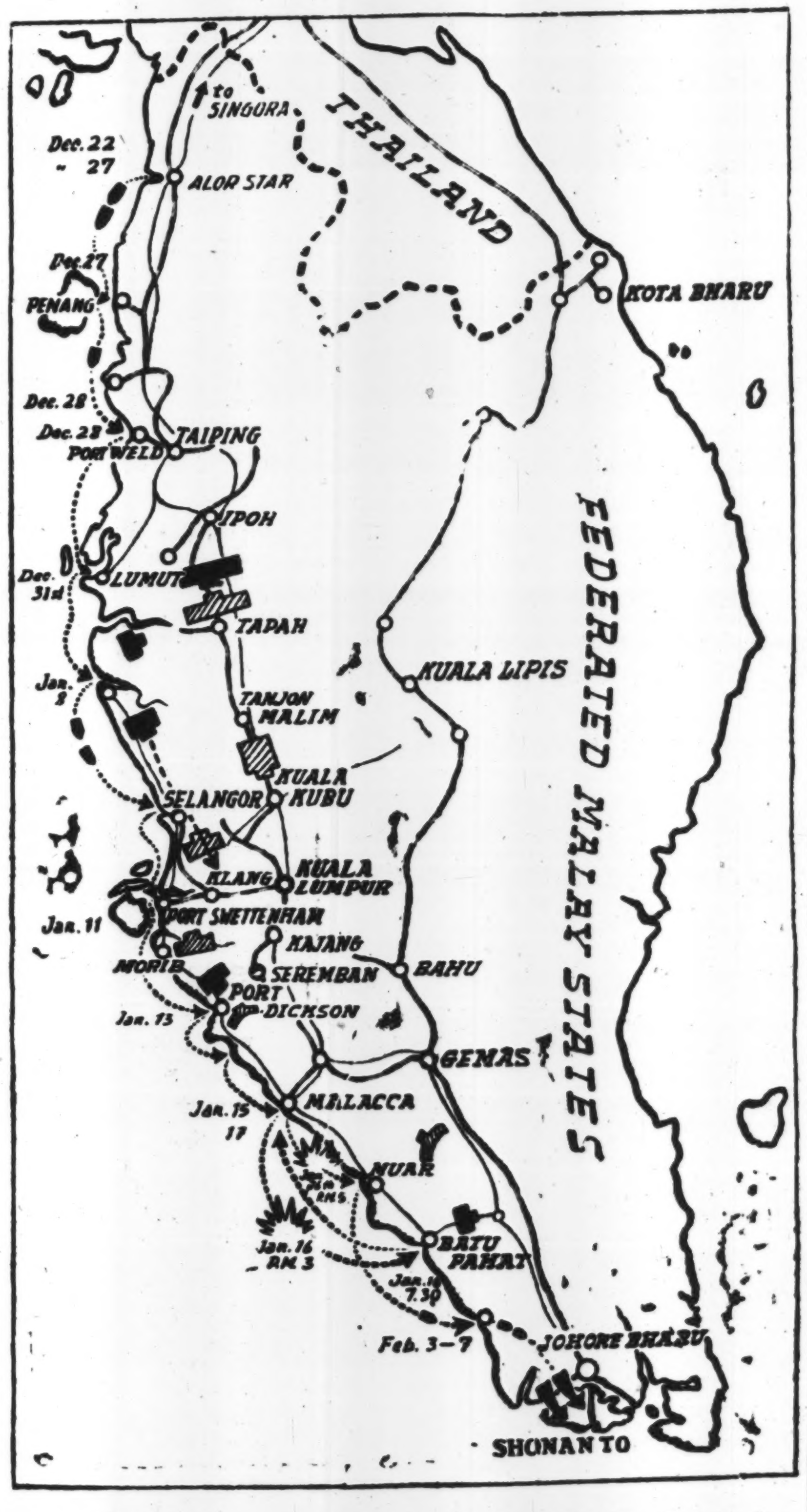
Kedah. Three Brigades were disposed in this important area. An anti-tank position was under preparation in the Jitra area, north of Alor Star, but difficulty in securing native labor prevented it from being as complete and efficient as it should have been. It had been dictated by Whitehall that Malaya's function in the war was to produce 100 per cent tin and rubber and thus become a "dollar factory." Practically all labor was used for this purpose, and unhappily the country's defenses suffered in consequence.

Center Region. In the center region of the Peninsula, volunteer battalions of somewhat doubtful fighting efficiency had to be used. Eighty per cent of the personnel were untried in fighting in Malaya. They were employed for airdrome defense, the guarding of internees, and general L. of C. duties.

Endau and Mersing. Two brigades of the 8th Australian Division were allotted for the defense of these two ports. Endau was rather lightly held, but Mersing was the best defended coastal position in the Peninsula.

Fortress Troops consisted of two brigades. All troops were in position by the end of November, Corps H. Q. being situated at Kuala Lumpur.

Early in December it became obvious that a Japanese attack on Malaya was imminent.



The above is an action map showing the strategic paths of advance of the Japanese Forces in their blitzkrieg down the Malai Peninsula, and incidentally, the line of retreat which was followed by the much vaunted British soldiers as they scuttled down the Peninsula to the Fortress of Singapore.

3. The Campaign

(I) The Landing at Kota Bharu

The first warning of a hostile movement was given by one of our planes, which, in the early afternoon of December 6, 1941 sighted a hostile convoy of transports with a strong naval escort just south of Southern French Indo-China, steaming due west—a course which would have brought them to Singora in Thailand. Unfortunately weather conditions were not too good, and this plane lost touch with the convoy. The next day some long-range Catalina flying boats were sent out from Singapore to regain touch, but they never returned. Information was then received that another convoy of similar strength was proceeding on approximately the same course 24 hours behind the first.

Had it been known definitely that these convoys were proceeding to Thailand, the government might have been induced to allow our troops in the Northwest sector (11 Indian Division) to go forward to Singora before the enemy arrived. The uncertain information available did not, however, justify the violation of Thai neutrality, a course which might have had a very adverse affect on American opinion. At one time it had been hoped that Thailand would have been an ally, but with the Japanese occupation of Indo-China such hopes disappeared.

In the early hours of Monday December 8, 1941 the first act of Japanese aggression took place, when hostile bombers flew over Singapore and dropped bombs on Raffles Square and the Chinese quarter, causing many casualties. Although practice black-outs had been enforced for some time, at the time of the raid all the street lights of Singapore were blazing.

At the same time the Japanese attacked Kota Bharu, the very northeastern tip of the Peninsula, and landed forces at Patani and Singora in Thailand. All communication between Thailand, and Malaya was cut off.

At the time of the landing at Kota Bharu, the Northeast monsoon was blowing, and our naval authorities were quite certain before the event that it would prove impossible to effect a landing under such conditions. The Japanese, however, are accustomed to overcome even greater difficulties in their high-powered boats, and what might have been beyond the capabilities of our normal ships' boats were certainly well within theirs.

Prior to the attack, our Air H. Q. would not admit the possibility of an invading force attempting to land on the coast without the support of shore-based aircraft. They therefore expected the enemy to consolidate their positions at Patani and Singora before attacking Kota Bharu. The Japanese did in fact attack all three places at the same time, probably with the assistance of aircraft carriers. Air H. Q. had also intimated that even with the obsolete aircraft at their disposal they would be able to knock out 50 per cent of any hostile convoy approaching the coast of Malaya or Southern Thailand. If this had been achieved, the enemy would have been disorganized to such an extent, that her fighting efficiency would probably have been reduced by 75 per cent. Events proved that our air experts had been much too optimistic, actually we did not destroy more than one-eightieth of the enemy's convoys.

During December 8th fighting at Kota Bharu was very fierce, but at the end of the day the enemy were left in possession of two pill-boxes, which gave them a frontage of 3,000 yards. This they exploited successfully during the night, and when morning came they had landed sufficient troops to enable them to drive a wedge right into our defenses. The 8th Brigade resisted stubbornly but by December 11 they had suffered so many losses and were so extended, that it was decided to evacuate Kelantan altogether. Although this was a blow to us, the army had never wanted to build defenses in the area, and only did so because of their obligation to defend the three airdromes which had been constructed there.

(II) The Thrust From Singora

Meanwhile it had become apparent that the Japanese attack was taking the form of three main thrusts, from Kota Bharu, Singora and Batani.

When the hostile convoys were first sighted, the 11th Indian Division in the Kedah area prepared to cross the frontier into Thailand. For political considerations, which have already been explained, it was not possible to give them the order to do so immediately, but as soon as news was received that the enemy had landed at Singora, a column moved forward to try and ambush them. Some hostile tanks were successfully ambushed, but their advance was not delayed. The Divisional Commander put out a covering force, which was off, and a similar fate befell a further battalion, which had been sent up to try to extricate this covering force. By December 11 the 11th Indian Division had lost the Jitra position—a front of 17 miles, nine miles open country on the West and the remainder rubber and jungle country. Fighting had become very confused, and communication with many of our forward troops was destroyed.

A defensive position had been reconnoitered at Gurun, and if time had been given to its construction, it would have been a good position, but it was not to delay the enemy's advance to any appreciable extent. A feature of the whole campaign was the brilliant results achieved by the enemy's engineers. Very little time was lost in crossing rivers, whose bridges we had efficiently blown up. Examples of this occurred during the Japanese advance from Jitra to Gurun, when two rivers were crossed within four hours of having been evacuated. At Gurun fighting was fierce, the whole of 6th Brigade H. Q. being knocked out, with the exception of the commander, and the 11th Indian Division being reduced to 40 per cent of its original strength, with its fighting efficiency impaired to a still greater extent.

(III) The Thrust From Patani

It has been seen that the third enemy thrust came from Patani, and was therefore directed against the central sector of the Malay-Thai frontier. For the defense of this area, only two battalions could originally be spared. A position had been reconnoitered 30 miles across the frontier on a ledge, which commanded the probable line of attack. Accordingly, our column moved forward to occupy this position.

The weak hold on the southern extremity of the ledge position could not be maintained, and our two battalions fell back fighting onto Kroh, that most important strategic position. 12 Brigades (less one Battalion), the Command reserve, was then placed under three Corps, but they arrived too late to deny Kroh to the enemy and they were used to form a protecting force on the 11th Indian Division's right flank.

It was soon apparent that the enemy was thrusting down to the Perak River. The 12th Brigade was accordingly withdrawn and sent forward to try and delay the enemy's advance via Grik. The brigade fought hard, but every day the hostile progress of 7-10 miles was continued. It became essential for the 11th Division to withdraw from the Krian River, and later the establishment of a strong defensive position across the Perak River became a matter of vital necessity.

(IV) The Campaign in the Air and Fall of Penang

After the capture of Singora and Patani, the enemy lost no time in establishing important airdromes there. Aircraft were brought and it is estimated that on December 9, a day after the attack on Kota Bharu, they had at their disposal many planes. By the next day this figure had increased more. Their aircraft proved to be much superior in design and performance to our pre-war estimate. The Brewster Buffalo and the Japanese naval fighter were not to be compared. To oppose these modern formations, we could only spare flights of three to five fighters. It is hardly surprising that our fighters met with so little success.

After supporting his initial landing operations, the enemy apparently decided to concentrate all his attention in the air to the destruction of our airdromes. The special bomb-sight they possessed enabled them to obtain extreme accuracy from great heights, and the dispersion of our aircraft on airfields proved to be no effective counter-measure. On December 9, the important airdrome of Alor Star was attacked, and both planes and buildings were so severely damaged that it had to be evacuated the same day. This procedure was then repeated at the Sungei Patani and Butterworth airdromes. Penang also received heavy attacks, and all government and civilian installations there ceased to function.

On the night of December 16-17 Penang was evacuated. 24 motor propelled launches and a large number of other small boats were left behind. It will be seen that these boats played an important part during subsequent operations in enabling the enemy to keep on outflanking us on the west coast of the Peninsula.

(V) The Defense of Kampar And Troiak

The position selected for the stand to be made after the withdrawal across the Perak River was at Kampar. This may be said to be the only natural position in the whole of Malaya. Set astride the main road, it had one important weakness, a loop road which ran round the other side of the moun-

(Continued on Page 4)

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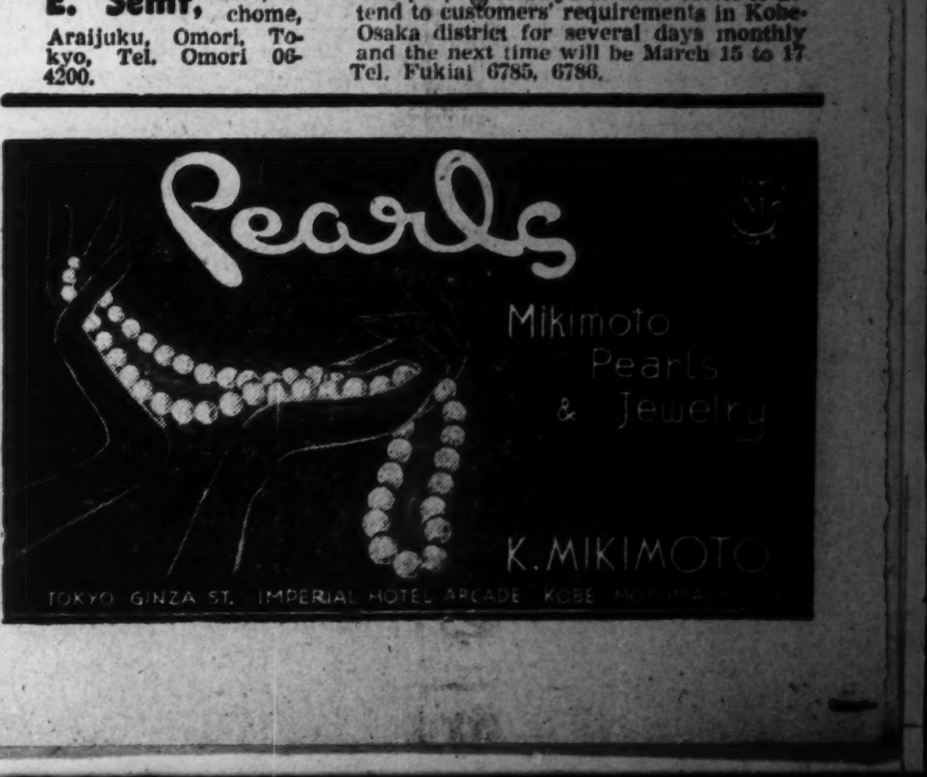
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EDUCATION MINISTRY AWARDS FILM PRIZE

7 Picked as Best Pictures for 1942—2 Win ¥4,000 and 5, ¥2,000

The Education Ministry has announced the granting of the Education Minister's prize to seven motion pictures produced during the year 1942. They are "The Battles of Hawaii and Malaya," "God-Sent Fighters of the Air," "The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers," "Mother and Children," "Record of Adance," "Sea Eagles," and "The Base of Victory." The first two pictures were given the ¥4,000 prizes, respectively, while all the rest were awarded ¥2,000 prizes.

"The General Attack on Singapore," one of the high-caliber pictures of the Daiyei studio with Koji Shima directing, is expected to be placed in the list of the national motion picture of the year 1942 by the Board of Information.

All preparations have been completed for the shooting of "We Are Engaging in a Decisive Battle," which will be produced by the Daiyei studio under the direction of Heinosuke Gosho, and will be released on the local screen on May 29 in commemoration of Navy.

Isamu Kosugi, veteran screen player, has been assigned to the leading role in "Family," a modern melodrama by Saburo Suwa. The picture is now under production by the Uzumasa studios of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company. Akiko Kazami will take the female lead.

According to an investigation made by the Home Ministry, the number of motion pictures submitted before the Film Censorship Bureau last year aggregated 34,372 cases. Those passed the censors totaled 34,247 cases.

For the benefit of the native inhabitants and contribution to the cultural construction in Java, a Theatrical Cultural Information Office will be established in Djakarta early in April under the guidance of the Military Administration there. The new office will deal in the various cultural enterprises in dramatic, musical, literary, arts and motion picture fields.

Concert Calendar

A concert sponsored by the Alumni Association of the Musashino Music School, at 6:30 p.m. today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists include Miss Kiyoko Otani, Miss Kayako Izaki, sopranos; Miss Umeka Kuwahara, mezzo-soprano; Takeshi Tameta, baritone; Miss Yukio Kuwazawa, violin; Miss Taeko Takashima and Tadashi Kurokawa, piano.

The 6th Beethoven Cycle by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt: Friday, March 5, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Miss Miyake, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Seichi Sonoda, tenor and Yoshiaki Fujii, baritone. The chorus by the Musashino Music School Chorus. The program includes Choral Phantasy and Ninth (Choral) Symphony.

A concert by the Imai Piano Trio Groupe, at 6:30 p.m. today at the Nihon Seinenkan. The artists include Jiro Imai, piano; Miss Eiko Inamura, violin and Ushichi Ohmura, 'cello; K. Fujita, viola and S. Imamura, contrabasso.

A concert of the South Seas Light Music, Friday, at 6 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan, featuring Miss Miyuki Sono, Miss Harue Wakahara, Toho stars, Kiyoshi Sakurai with his band, Hiroshi Watanabe, accordionist and the South Seas Light Music Band.

A light music concert with the Chosen Gakugeki-dan, Miss Shizuko Kasagi and her band, and Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band, Saturday and Sunday, March 6 and 7, at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan.

A Nipponese dance recital by Miss Miyo Ishii, Sunday, March 7, at 1 and 6 p.m. at Gunjin Kaikan.

A piano and 'cello concert by Madame Lydia Shapiro (piano) and Professor Constantine Shapiro ('cello). Sunday March 7, at 1:30 p.m. at the Memorial Hall, Yokohama. The program: Beethoven's Piano and 'Cello Sonata in A Major; Bach-Siloti's Adagio from Toccata; Schubert-Popper's Du ciat die Ruh; Popper's Tarantelle in G Major; Tschaikowsky's Variations surn Therme Rococo. Piano Solo numbers include Wever's Rondo brilliant; Chopin's Ballade in A Flat Major and Rachmaninoff's Two Preludes.

A Japanese dance recital by the Dai Nippon Buyo Renmei, to raise funds for contributing to the Navy, Monday and Thursday, March 8 and 11, matinee at 1 p.m. and soiree at 6 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The artist will be Madame Wakashige Yamamura and her troupe.

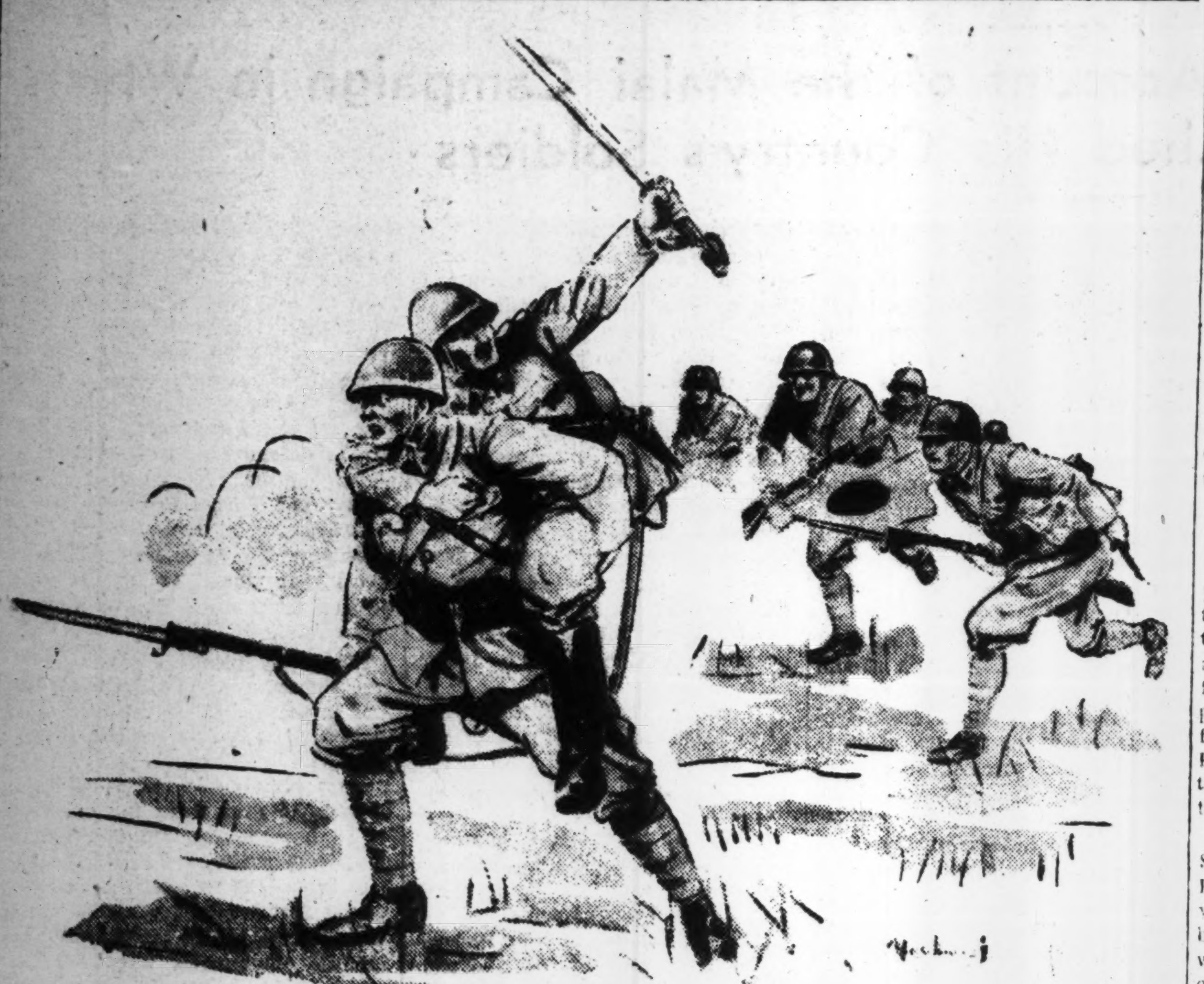
A concert with chorus of the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, under the direction of Kojiro Kofune, Friday, March 12, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes selections from Bach's "Passion of St. John", and numbers by Wagner, Gounod, Wolf, Grieg, Tchaikowsky, Borodin, Mpussorgsky, Dvorak.

A recital on two pianos, by Miss Sonoko Inouye and Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Saturday, March 13, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The prgoram includes Bach's Concerto in C Major; Sinding's Variations; Debussy's Nuages; Schubert's Impromptu and Rachmaninoff's Fantasia Op. 5.

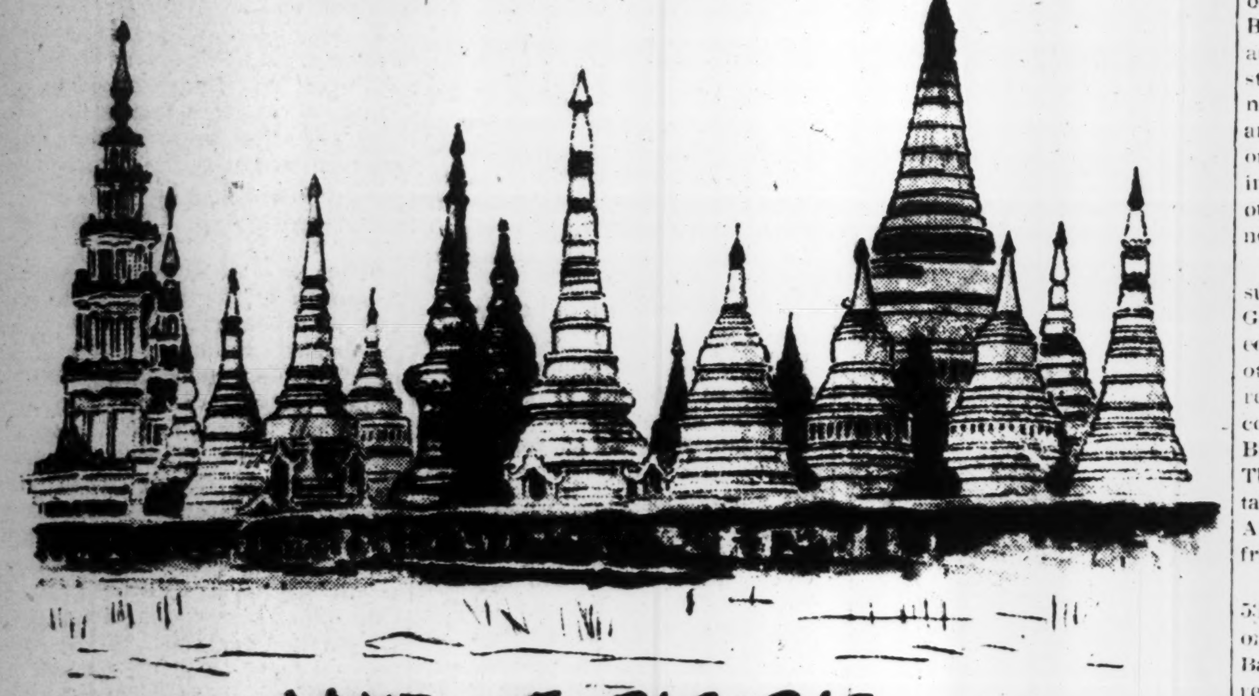
A vocal recital by Yoshinori Matsuyama, tenor, accompanied by Miss Sonoko Tanaka at the piano, Monday, March 15, at 6 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan auditorium. The program: operatic arias from Rossini's "Barbier von Sevilla", and from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci"; Italian classic numbers by Scarlatti; Martini, Cesti, Paisiello, Bononcini and Sarri, several Nipponese lyric numbers by Koscak Yamada and Yoshinori Matsuyama.

The second Beethoven Sonata Recital by Miss Fukiko Tanaka, violin and Miss Yasuko Tani, piano, Sunday, March 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program Sonata in D Major (No. 1), Sonata in C Minor (No. 7), and Sonata in A Major ("Kreutzer").

STRANGER THAN FICTION



MAJOR HIDEICHI KAWASAKI, SEVERELY INJURED IN THE RIGHT ARM AND IN HIS FEET, CONTINUED HIS CHARGE ON THE BACK OF EACH OF HIS SUBORDINATES BY TURNS.



LAND OF PAGODAS

IN THE VINCINITY OF PAGAN, THE OLD CAPITAL OF BURMA, THERE ARE MORE THAN 4,700,000 PAGODAS

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Out of the plays presented for the national drama contest for 1942, five plays were awarded the Board of Information prize recently at a ceremony of granting the prizes held at the Dai Toa Kaikan in the presence of Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, and many other representatives of the official and civilian circles. Those honored by the prizes were "Oseiyei" (Wang Ching-wei), "Tarachinekai" (Mother and Sea), "Kadode Mae" (Before the Departure to The Fighting Front), "Ishida Mitsunari" (Mitsunari, Great Warrior of Feudal Japan), and "Hogei Rekimei" (Whaling).

The Koen Gekijo, one of the leading theaters in the Asakusa amusement center, which is now presenting a two-week performance of Noboru Umezawa and his dramatic company, will be closed on March 16 to make repairs inside the theater. The reopening is slated to be on April 1.

The Showa Theatrical Amusement Enterprises have decided to establish a Cultural Service Section in order to strengthen the activities of circuit performances, which will center on entertaining Japanese soldiers at the fighting front as well as those behind the guns.

With Michio Yuzawa, the Home Minister, as President, and Shigeo Miyoshi, Chief of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, as Managing-Director, the Japan Theatrical Association will inaugurate its enterprise as a judicial organ on March 8, taking advantage of the 14th Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

"Yasukuni" (A war melodrama), adapted by Toshi Kasahara from an original story of Shiro Hibino, will feature the sixth performance of the Butaiza dramatic troupe, which will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo for five days from March 19.

The Kurakuza, a group of popular actors such as Sadao Maruyama and Musei Tokugawa, which made their first performance at the Shinjuku Dai Gekijo last November, is planning to give the second appearance at the Hogakuza in May. It is further contemplated to present the third performance in September at the Hogakuza.

To meet the healthy development of wartime theatrical undertaking, the establishment of dramatic groups in the future will be placed under a license system. In this connection, the Home Ministry is now conducting an investigation on the various groups already in existence. Meanwhile, the Japan Theatrical Association has started discussions for drawing a theatrical enterprise control regulation.

Three plays entitled "Until the Enemy Is Crushed" by different playwrights will simultaneously be staged at the Shochikuza, Koen Gekijo and Kinryukan, three theaters in Asakusa Park, on March 10 in celebration of the 38th Army Day.

An extra program in celebration of the 38th Army Day will be given by the Nippon Gekijo on March 10 when a stage show called "Big Bomb Over Enemies' Capitals" will be presented by the Nichigeki dramatic troupe. Before the presentation of this play, Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshiaki Hotta, staff member of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, will make a lecture. The doors will open at 9 a.m.

'Glorious' Retreat Of British Is Told

(Continued From Page 3)

tain and joined the main road again behind it. A Brigade of Gurkhas was sent to block this loop road and be prepared for a counterstroke. The country was especially suited to the type of fighting in which excel, but the troops were too weary for offensive operations.

For three days the enemy battered himself quite badly against our position at Kampar, and it seemed that at last he might be held. On the third day, however, he commenced outflanking tactics by sea, and landed at Telok Anson. It had been possible to allot only the Independent (Commando) Company for the defense of this area. The 12th Brigade was thrown in but the position at Kampar was soon rendered untenable by this threat behind its left flank and was evacuated. During the withdrawal, as elsewhere during the campaign, as much tin mining machinery as possible was destroyed to prevent its being used by the enemy.

The next defensive position selected was at Trolak, north of the Sulim River, where the main road and railway run together through thick jungle. Corriors had been cut through the forest to make way for the road and railway, and the only effective way of holding the position was in great depth. There is no doubt that great strain was placed on the men's nerves for the jungle was a constant fear that the enemy might be creeping unseen round the flanks. However, two successful ambushes were effected on the January 4 and 5.

Meanwhile, displaying his usual engineering ability, the enemy had succeeded in getting his tanks across the Perak River (though this river is 800 yards wide, hostile tanks were across it 24 hours after the bridges had been blown up). The enemy launched his main attack on the morning of January 6. He first captured one of our advanced posts, and cleared an incomplete obstacle from the road. He then came down the road with 16 tanks, blazing away with all their guns and mortars, more for moral affect than with the intention of inflicting casualties. Unfortunately certain battalions were changing over on relief at the time of the attack, which accentuated the confusion. The tanks burst right through the leading brigade and into the second brigade. Not until daylight was the enemy held, when a 4.5 Howitzer laid out the leading tank at 200 yards, thus forming an effective road-block.

As a result of this action, of the two brigades of the 11 Indian Division engaged, one was practically wiped out, and the other was reduced to half strength. Only one effective brigade remained—the composite 6/15th, which was badly in need of time for rest and reorganization.

(VI) The Closing Stages of the Campaign

Meanwhile on the East coast the position had also deteriorated, although not to the same extent as on the west. The 8th Brigade had managed to evacuate nearly all its stores from Kelantan, but the enemy then pressed down the east coast and defeated the 22nd Brigade, covering the Kuantan airdrome. On January 6, this Brigade was withdrawn west of the Pahang River.

On January 7, 1942 General Sir Archibald P. Wavell visited our H. Q. and decided that if the enemy was to be held, it was imperative to bring some fresh troops over to the west sector. Accordingly it was decided to form west force from one Australian Brigade and the 9th Indian Division at the expense of our forces on the east coast. Shortly afterward West Force was reinforced by the 45th Brigade which had just arrived from India.

It was decided that the new force should hold a line well to the north of the important string of airdromes Batu Pahat—Kluang—Jemaluang, and a position at Gemas was very strong, but the same confidence was not felt about the left. There was an ever-present danger of our being outflanked by sea at the Muar River, in the same manner as we had been outflanked first at Kampar and later north of Kuala Lumpur.

The Australians carried out a very successful ambush just north of Gemas, but the position was destined to suffer the same fate as the others. The Japanese had been reinforced with fresh units, which concentrated on attacking the 45th Brigade, inflicting much damage. The West force reserve A.I.F. battalion had to be sent in, an another A.I.F. battalion was brought over from Mersing on the east coast.

It was at this juncture that the 53rd Brigade arrived on the scene, one battalion being sent down to Batu Pahat and another acting as reinforcements to the Australians.

There was still a slight hope that it would by possible to hold the line north of the airdromes, but we were severely handicapped by the enemy's compl[illegible] air superiority, which gave him [illegible]mand of the sea on both coasts. Actually 51 Hurricanes had recently arrived, and were manned by one trained Hurricane squadron and one Brewster Buffalo squadron, but even these could do very little in the face of the superior numbers of the enemy, and 25 were lost in the first week.

The Japanese continued their outflanking tactics and a threat developed to Yong Peng, which resulted in our force in the Gemas area having to be brought back.

Meanwhile the enemy effected a successful landing at Endau on the east coast, but the two battalions of Australians left at Mersing held up his further advance.

Later, a further outflanking sea movement resulted in Batu Pahat being cut off, 2,000 of our troops being evacuated by sea to Singapore during successive nights.

It now became clear that the line of airdromes could not be held, and once again it was necessary to withdraw. The possibility of establishing a bridgehead at Johore Bahru was examined, but was found not to be feasible, particularly as the water supply could not be defended. It was therefore decided to make a general withdrawal to Singapore Island, and hope that the enemy had not sufficient craft to ferry his troops across the Johore Strait.

It was a vain hope, as on the first night of his attack, the enemy succeeded in transporting across the strait many troops on the west, and a further detachments on the northwest. It was afterward learned that special motor landing craft had been brought from Japan for the purpose, being landed in the north and brought as far as possible by rail down the peninsula. By bolting three of these craft together, it was possible to transport a tank.

Requiem Mass Announced

"The Spanish Legation here informs that on Monday, March 8, at 10 a.m. a requiem mass will be offered in memory of King Alfonso XIII and other Spanish sovereigns in the chapel of the Adoratrices Convent, No. 11 Shimonibancho, Kojimachi-ku, to which may participate all those persons wishing to attend.

ANGLO-U.S. HEADACHES

By J. F.

It is reported in the American press that President Franklin Delano Roosevelt of the United States is suffering from an intestinal disorder commonly known as a stomach-ache while dispatches from London reveal that Prime Minister Winston Churchill is confined to bed with an attack of pneumonia.

What they are probably both suffering from are headaches—brought about by the miscarrying of anti-Axis plans for their widely-proclaimed 1943 offensive.

Emerging from their conference in the desert at Casablanca, Roosevelt and Churchill gleefully told the world that they had come to an agreement on the nature of the grand counter-offensive in 1943. But what they forgot to take into consideration was the fact that the Axis, too, were also making plans.

While, the Anglo-American press ground out reams of copy about the preparations for the anti-Axis offensive, Germany in Europe and Japan in East Asia quietly proceeded to carry out with well-laid plans. There is a tendency in certain quarters to overlook the German strategy in consolidating forces for a final thrust in Russia. While in North Africa, brilliant Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel is still cutwitting the combined British and American forces. Rommel's African Corps, refusing to be caught in a snare, reaches out to hand the over-confident anti-Axis forces repeated jolts.

In the vast expanse of the South Pacific, the American fleet is playing a game of hide-and-seek. But whenever the U.S. Navy ventures out of hiding, the Japanese Navy is on hand to send it running for shelter. The Japanese are doing more, they go out hunting for the Americans who are reluctant to give battle to the Japanese Navy.

While there is only talk in Washington of aid-to-Chungking, Nippon's land forces have taken matters into their own hand and have launched an annihilation campaign against the helpless Chungking forces.

General Wavell's boast that he was about to recapture Burma has disappeared into thin air as the Japanese Forces repulsed the enemy on the Anglo-Burmese frontier. In the air, every raid on Burma is countered with a decisive blow against enemy bases in Assam.

And things are not going so well at home for Roosevelt and Churchill. In Washington, the Senate, tiring of F. D. R.'s dictatorial tyranny, has finally revolted and there appears to be a much-needed overhaul of mismanaged government departments. In London, the labor controversy threatens to shake public confidence in the Churchill Cabinet.

These are the real reasons why the anti-Axis leaders are confined to bed—Roosevelt with a stomach ailment and Churchill with pneumonia. What they probably need is a couple of aspirins for their political headaches and unfortunately for them, the best aspirins are in Germany.

MATCH PRODUCTION HUGE

2 Million Boxes Being Turned Out Daily in White Ruthenia

MINSK—A total of 2,000,000 boxes of matches is being produced daily by a factory in White Ruthenia. The factory is being operated under German management with White Ruthenians as workmen, but it has not yet reached the peak of its productivity.

It may be noted that before the outbreak of the German-Russian war, the match factories in White Ruthenia contributed to almost 50 per cent of Russia's match production.

CZECHS STUDYING GERMAN

75 Per Cent of Population in Prague Take Up Language

PRAGUE—About 75 per cent of the Czech population in Prague is now learning the German language, it is learned here.

As a considerable part of the remaining 25 per cent belongs to the older generation who learned the language under the Hapsburg regime, it will not be long when every Czech can converse fluently in German.

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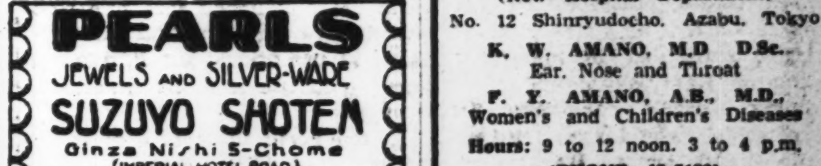

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PROSPERITY ENJOYED BY RURAL DISTRICTS

Reflected in Big Increase in Deposits With Industrial Guilds' Central Bank

Deposits with the Central Bank of the Industrial Guilds, the principal financing organ of the rural districts of Japan, is rapidly increasing, reflecting the economic prosperity Japan's rural communities are enjoying at present, says the Nippon Sangyo.

According to official statistics, the total amount of deposits with the bank at the end of January last was ¥2,157,000,000, showing an increase of ¥290,000,000 as compared with the end of the previous month, and of ¥926,000,000 or of about 80 per cent over a year ago. Meanwhile, the amount of loans extended by the same bank at the end of January last was ¥145,000,000, showing a decrease of ¥31,000,000 as compared with the previous month, and of ¥13,000,000 in comparison with the amount one year before. It is noticeable that the deposits are steadily growing larger, while the loans extended by the bank are steadily diminishing as observable in the figures to follow:

1939	¥152,078,000
1940	180,100,000
1941	214,662,000
1942	158,532,000
1943	154,446,000

Considered Undesirable

The decrease in the loans extended by the Central Bank is considered undesirable in some quarters in view of the fact that urgent expansion of the productive power in the rural districts is required, while it is believed advisable that the tenant farmers should purchase the farms they are renting and become tenant-proprietors in accordance with the Government policy to increase their number. The decrease in the amount of loans extended by the bank, however, shows amply that the rural communities of Japan at present are at the zenith of economic prosperity and very few tenant farmers are in need of loans in order to purchase the lands they are working on.

Irrespective of the real economic condition in the rural districts, however, the Central Bank is taking all measures to encourage the use of its funds by the tenant farmers for purchasing the lands they are renting, as well as for the purpose of increasing the production of various crops.

In view of the inactive demand for the farming industry expansion funds, the prefectural governments in different regions of Japan Proper are working in collaboration with the Central Bank to encourage the use of the bank's funds throughout the rural communities. In the meantime, the national bonds possessed by the Central Bank at the end of January last amounted in value to ¥1,231,000,000, including a substantial amount of the bonds issued in the current fiscal year, showing the strong determination of the rural communities to play an important role in the national movement for perfect absorption of the bonds.

SPINNING FIRMS' ADVANCE TO SOUTH TO BE REALIZED

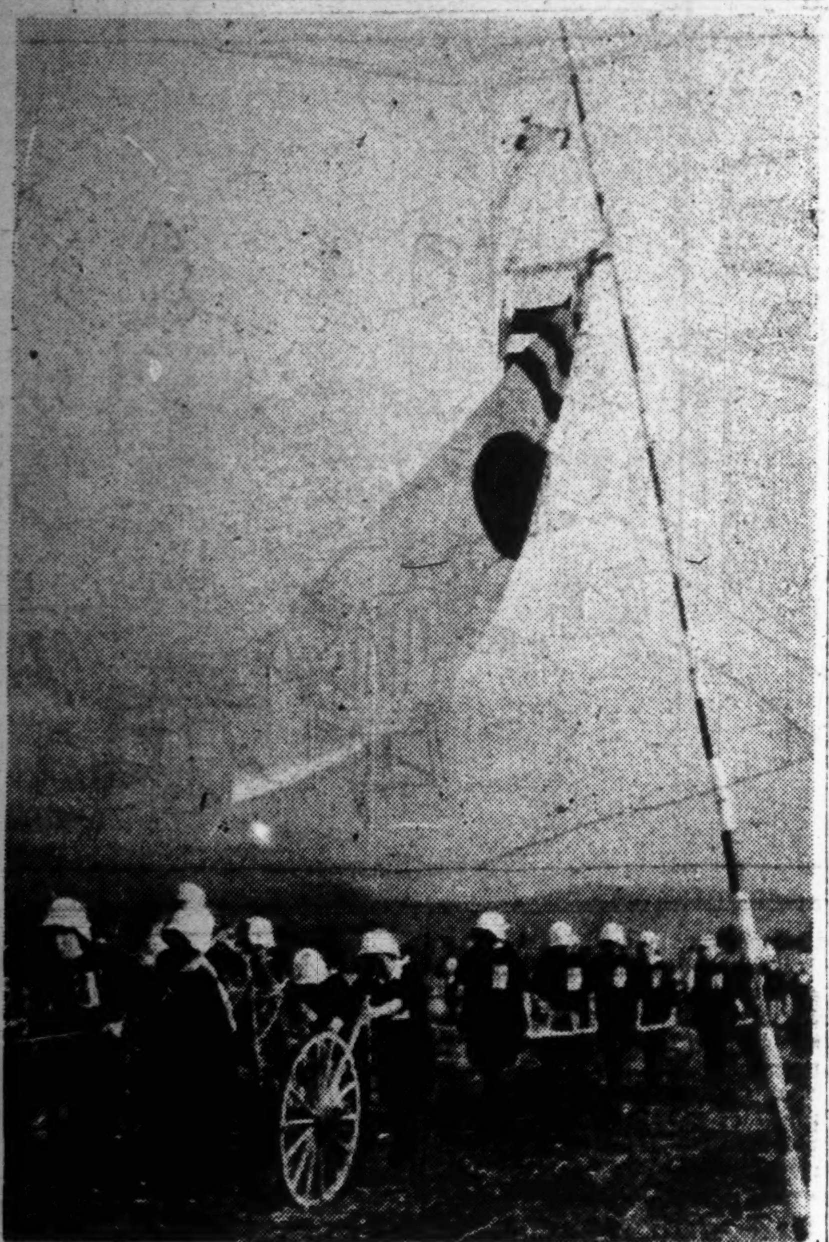
Move Will Help Enrich Supply Of Cotton Goods Throughout Sphere

The southward advance of many cotton spinning companies in Japan Proper will be realized before long in accordance with the decision reached by the Economic Federation and the Spinning Federation and other economic research institutes in Japan. This, in keeping with the development of the cotton growing industry in the southern regions, will gradually enrich the supply of cotton goods throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nippon Sangyo.

For the time being, however, the efforts of these Japanese cotton spinning companies will be devoted to the speedy attainment of self-sufficiency in cotton and staple fibers in the southern regions. At the same time, the authorities in Japan Proper are conducting a deliberative study of various matters with a view to adapting the cotton spinning industry in the country for the gradual change which is taking place in fiber industry circles of the country, so that they might make the most of the cotton spinning equipment they have at home.

The Japanese cotton spinning companies to be authorized to advance southward are to be selected from among leading organizations equipped with over 1,000,000 spindles. These spinning companies, when selected for activities in the southern regions, will be requested to establish factories in the neighborhoods of the cotton plantations.

Labor Service



By way of keeping fit as well as to do their bit, these school girls help at carrying fuel to a near-by village for the use of its inhabitants.

People in Germany Leading Cheerful Life In Spite of Large Tax Inroads on Income

Side by side with the Japanese nation, the German people are perfectly united in their immutable determination to give the coup de grace to the Anglo-Americans and create a new order in the world. This national spirit of the Germans is partly reflected in their willingness to bear their tax-paying burden to the extreme limit of their capacities, contented with a simple mode of living. A certain Japanese banker who recently returned from Germany, gives an interesting account in the Yomiuri-Hochi of living conditions there as follows:

"One day during my sojourn in Germany, I called on one of my friends, a German. He was a salary earner living in an apartment house on the south western fringe of Berlin. I had a chance to enter into conversation with my friends and his wife on personal topics.

"My host was in Government service and his wife working elsewhere. They had no children. According to their statement, my friend was drawing a monthly salary of 455 marks and 31 pfennings. But the following taxes and other defrayals were deducted from his monthly salary:

	Marks	Pfennings
Income tax	56	68
Additional wartime income tax (50 per cent of income tax)	28	34
Citizen's tax	5	25
Church tax	6	—
Party membership fee	10	—
Donation for winter use for sufferers' relief enterprise	5	70
Labor front contribution	7	60
Health Insurance premium	16	—
Job	9	90
Old-age annuity	10	—
Total	155	47

Net Balance

"After deducting these monthly payments, my friend had a net balance of 299 marks and 84 pfennings. Thus, a third of his monthly salary was deducted for payment of taxes and other defrayals. During the time he was single, he indicated, he had had more than half of his salary deducted for similar reasons. If he had had a child, his burden would have been less.

"According to the present standard of taxation in Germany, taxes average 30 per cent of one's income. Statistic figures given by the authorities for the year 1942 indicate that the national income for the year totalled 13,000,000,000 marks, while the state revenue from taxes 4,000,000,000 marks.

"If I may reasonably estimate the nationwide income of our country at ¥50,000,000,000 and the State revenue at ¥10,000,000,000, only 20 per cent of the national income is paid in taxes, and there is a gulf of difference in the rates of taxation between our country on the one hand and Britain and the United States on the other. As a matter of fact, the British and American nations have been burdened with such high rates of taxes, in consequence of the successive reverses in the current war, that 51.8 per cent of the national income of the British people and 35 per cent of that of the Americans are taken away in taxes.

Transactions Tax

"Reverting to my German friend, he customarily took supper at a nearby eating house. He is to pay a transactions tax, charged on meals at the rate of five per cent of the bill. These transactions taxes represent a major item of the State revenue; they are charged to the buyer for any single commodity purchased. In Japan, no taxes are levied on a cup of coffee or a pair of stockings costing less than ¥1.50. There are no exemptions like this in Germany."

FLOOR LESS ACTIVE UNDER PROFIT-TAKE

Tone Generally Irregular Except for Spots; Long Terms Climb

The Tokyo Stock Exchange registered less animation yesterday due to the fair amount of profit-taking sell-off that the bull camp effected, taking advantage of the continuous gains scored by their holdings for some days on end. As a natural consequence, quotations of the listed wares closed in an irregular tone in the afternoon session with the exception of those handled on the spot market.

In the long-term section, for example, Tokyo Hemp Yarn continued to climb ¥3.20, and Okamoto Industrial ¥2.00. Simultaneously Ishikawajima Shipbuilding jumped up ¥1.50 and its new ¥2.30, Fujibo Spinning and Japan Metallurgical Industrial ¥1.20 each. On the other hand, Komatsu, Iron Works, new eased ¥1.00 and Mitsubishi Electric Machinery, Teikoku Rayon, new, Shirokiya Department Store and Toa Tobacco lost fractions.

The short-term section was quiet and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was invariably active. Toyo Light Metal ran up ¥2.40, Japan Forging Industrial ¥2.30, Japan Mechanic Industrial ¥1.90, Ishii Iron Works, new and Chinchow Pulp ¥1.50, Nichiman Alminum, Toho Metallic Industrial, and Japan Almite ¥1.30 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Mar.	Apr.	May
Nisshin Spinning (50)	82.5	82.5	83.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	83.7
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	—	71.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.6	—	74.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	101.7	103.0	104.4
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.9	79.0	—
Showa Elec Ind (50)	85.8	86.1	85.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	—	—	75.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (0)	92.0	92.6	91.8
O. S. K. (50)	83.8	84.1	84.6
Toyo Steamship (50)	—	72.0	72.5
Nissan Steamship (50)	68.1	68.5	68.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.9	90.3	89.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	69.1	69.5	68.4
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	114.1	115.3	116.1
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.9	143.3	143.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.9	—	—
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.0	—	46.5
Asahi Glass (50)	98.9	98.7	97.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	100.5	101.2	102.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	89.9	—	90.0

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	85.7	5.7	4.8	85.2
N. Y. K., new	78.3	8.5	7.8	—
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.3	6.5	6.3	96.5
Kanebo Spin. new	76.6	6.6	5.4	75.9
Teikoku Rayon. new	72.2	2.6	1.9	72.0
Hitachi Iron Works	94.4	4.5	3.7	94.1
Osaka Exch. new	44.8	4.8	4.6	44.6
Japan Steel Tube	69.4	9.5	9.2	69.5
Japan Oil	75.0	5.0	3.9	74.7
S. M. R.	74.8	—	—	—
N. Y. K. old	92.5	2.5	1.6	92.1
Hokkaido Coal	75.3	5.3	4.6	—
Kanebo Spin. old	128.4	8.4	8.0	128.0
Toyo Rayon. new	59.1	9.1	8.6	58.9
Kokura Iron Works	55.6	5.8	5.6	—
Japan Beer. new	48.0	8.0	7.5	47.5
Japan Sugar. new	—	66.6	66.0	66.5
Ensuiko Sugar	—	64.2	64.2	63.9
Japan Mining	62.1	2.2	1.9	61.9
Manchou Heavy Ind	62.7	2.7	2.2	—

QUIET IS MAINTAINED BY YOKOHAMA SILKS

Essential Details of National Raw Silk Manufacturing Company Decided Upon

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA, March 3.—Quietness ruled in the spot raw silk market last week, principally owing to a scarcity of goods suitable to the actual demand, the daily arrivals being delivered mostly against forward contracts. The prices eased off.

Business was nil on the futures market last week, since the market is to be closed at the end of April. The outstanding transactions for March and April delivery were only a little over 1,500 bales at the week-end.

For the first twenty days of February, the total arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe were 11,400½ bales and the total re-shipments from them 10,587 bales as reported by the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchants' Guild. Compared with the same period a year ago, the arrivals rose 2,585 bales and the re-shipments 6,476 bales. On February 21, the stocks in both ports stood at 4,356½ bales.

Commission Business Problem

The establishment of the proposed raw silk manufacturing company under the new situation created in the raw silk industry is having some effect on the commission business in Yokohama, which has been developing hitherto mainly in the export direction; for, the new company will make it its industrial policy to produce more and more short silk fiber instead of the long one for export. What means will be taken by the export commission merchants for dealing with the problem is a matter of interest.

Regarding the official proposal to establish a raw silk manufacturing company by combining raw silk and short silk fiber manufacturers throughout Japan, essential details were decided upon by the council appointed for the purpose and made public on February 23. According to the plan, the company is to be organized with a capital of ¥100,000,000 by those silk manufacturers as are desirous of joining it, and its main purpose is to readjust the existing silk mills as a means to meet the new situation, for which the company will buy up the existing mill equipment. This silk year's raw silk production plan will not need all the silk reeling basins existing at present, but only about one-half of them, and their readjustment could not be made satisfactorily simply by combinations of mills in the same way as hitherto for giving ample stability to the management of the national raw silk industry. The scale of re-adjustment has, therefore, been enlarged this time into a complete reorganization of the raw silk industry.

Bill Clearings

March 3
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	268.222	163.818
Balance	41.573	29.930

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U. S.-JAPAN PRODUCTION WAR

Economic Controls Difficult to Enforce in America; Market Cornering, Hoarding in Full Swing; Aimlessly Heading for Disaster, Ruin

The headquarters for wartime production of the United States is not yet firmly established. The position of Donald Nelson, who stepped into the shoes of his predecessor William Knudsen as chairman is not quite stable. Last fall it was noised abroad that he would be replaced by a certain banker, although the rumor has somehow or other died down of late. Leon Henderson, administrator of the Office of Price Administration, has recently given up his post. The reason for his resignation is attributed to discord with agricultural representatives.

This is an eloquent proof that the anti-inflation policy of the United States Government is not producing satisfactory results. The labor unions, while expressing their willingness to support the Government, do not refrain from making repeated demands for higher wages, and the agricultural representatives are insisting on increases in prices of agricultural products.

Donald Nelson was formerly chief of the purchase section of a department store. It is said that he was picked up to fill the present post because of his business acumen and commercial talent displayed in purchasing stocks for his department store. From his past career, we can make a fair guess as to the method being adopted by him in promoting munitions productivity.

However, the period in which productivity can be boosted by merely offering large profits to manufacturers has reached a limit. Thus, controlled or planned economy must be established and intensified. It is open to question whether capitalists of the United States can cooperate and unite with one another when such a period of economic control sets in.

Controls Inadequate

Today, the controls are not yet so strict, and unreasonable profits are connived at to a large extent in the United States, which accounts for the expansion of productivity shown thus far.

Japan is a country whose people are loyal and patriotic and are well trained to the reality of war through their experience for nearly six years of China Affair prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and can, therefore, endure the strictest economic control. But the case is quite different with the United States, where the people are composed of many different races all addicted to luxurious modes of living and where the influence of the Jews predominates.

It will be extremely difficult to enforce economic controls to any serviceable extent there. Cornering and hoarding on a large scale are already the order of the day throughout the country as their living becomes increasingly stringent. We can readily predict what will come out of such selfish actions, particularly under such great emergency as the present one. No steps, however, are as yet being taken for placing wartime economy on definite plans. They have no alternative but to push production forward by dint of stocks on hand, paying little attention to sheer waste of both material and labor caused by their desultory method of production.

Technical Advance

When the British spinning industry produced a special kind of cotton yarn by using raw cotton cultivated in specific areas, Japan succeeded in producing a particular kind of cotton yarn at a lower cost by mixing a variety of raw cotton produced in various countries. This was the device of the Japanese cotton spinning industry by virtue of which it overshadowed the British cotton spinning industry. When the United States paid on heed to scrap iron as waste, Japan imported it and made from it various small wares, which it exported to the United States. This was the invention of Japanese industry. Japanese warships were built out of Japan's industrial strength.

All circumstances considered, we can say that the current year will see Japanese-American productivity warfare reach its climax. All the productive power of the United States will have been exhausted before the year is out, while that of Japan will go on expanding in a steady rhythm.

Prisoners Well Treated

GENEVA—Reporting on his mission to Finland, where he distributed parcels from the American and Canadian Red Cross to Soviet war prisoners in that country, Red Cross Delegate Sir Charles Schlumberger declared that the Finnish Government was giving good treatment to its prisoners of war.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.20	— 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)		
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.90	— 0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

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VENEZUELA IS HIT BY OIL TRADE LOSS

Loss of European Markets for Country's Petroleum Has Badly Shaken Industry

The petroleum industries in Venezuela have for many years in the past thrived in line with those of the United States. Of late, however, oil enterprisers in the southern republic are in a distressful condition, for the volume of exports has considerably fallen as a result of the serious crippling of ocean transportation.

Briefly surveying the condition of the petroleum industries in Venezuela, an article in the February number of the Kokusei Graph says in effect as follows:

Venezuela is the third largest petroleum producing country in the world, the United States standing first and Soviet Russia second. But the disposal of petroleum produced in Venezuela is different as compared with the United States and Soviet Russia. The majority of the production in Venezuela has been shipped abroad while the production in both the United States and Soviet Russia has been for the most part consumed within the countries. Following the outbreak of World War II, however, the markets for Venezuelan petroleum have been considerably restricted and the petroleum industries in the country have been seriously affected.

Mostly Crude Oil

It will be recalled that exports of petroleum from Venezuela constituted mostly crude oil instead of refined and that only about five per cent of the total production of crude oil has been refined inside the country. The crude oil shipped from Venezuela was unloaded on the Islands of Curacao and Aruba in the West Indies and refined there before shipments to Europe. On the Island of Curacao are refineries equipped with the largest refining facilities in the world, these facilities having been operated almost entirely for refining the crude oil arriving from Venezuela. Due, however, to the crippled state of imports in latter years, these refineries are now suffering from the serious setback caused thereby.

With regard to the development of the petroleum industries in Venezuela, the Royal Dutch interests are credited with sustained efforts for the past 10 years, their production in the country amounting to one-ninth of the total world petroleum output. According to the annual report published by these interests for the year 1941, it is understood that they have lost a good many European markets for Venezuelan petroleum in consequence of World War II.

Disposal Is Problem

At the present time, there are indications that the problem taxing the ingenuity of those connected with the petroleum industries in Venezuela is the one of how petroleum turned in the country can be disposed of to the best advantage instead of that of finding new oil wells.

Under these adverse circumstances, the enterprisers concerned are now seeking to extend their sales fields to the United States in addition to their shipments to the Dutch-owned territories in the West Indies which are continued. As for the United States, however, the authorities there are disposed to restricting the importation of foreign petroleum by levying duties on such and by restricting the production on the part of American enterprisers in Venezuela. Thus it is that the petroleum industries in Venezuela are now sorely distressed in consequence of the current world war.

The following list shows the production in Venezuela of gasoline, neutral oil and power oil for the eight years ending 1939:

Petroleum Production in Venezuela
(In 1,000 metric tons)

Year	Gasoline	Neutral Oil	Power Oil
1932	101	2	783
1933	99	3	899
1934	107	4	987
1935	104	3	1.086
1936	101	2	1.108
1937	107	5	980
1938	130	10	1.185
1939	195	25	710

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943

New Support for Nanking

Nothing illustrates the declining fortunes of the Chungking regime better than the way in which so many of its former prominent supporters are now transferring their allegiance to the National Government at Nanking. Personages of no less importance than Ch'en Yu-jen, Yen Hui-ch'ing, Chou Tso-min, T'ang Shou-min and Wu Chen-hsiu are reported to have come recently to offer active aid to the National Government.

What these names mean can be understood by noting the reputation and past record of the men who bear them. Ch'en Yu-jen, better known abroad as Eugene Chen, is the famous stormy petrel of Chinese politics, the colorful Trinidad-born patriot whose bold diplomatic coups and fiery zeal for the cause of Chinese freedom over a period of thirty years has made his name an almost legendary one. Several times Minister of Foreign Affairs and an active Party executive of the Kuomintang in the days before Chiang Kai-shek's apostasy, his adhesion to the government of Wang Ching-wei brings to it the inspiration of the glorious days of exultant anticipation when the sainted Dr. Sun Yat-sen still led the Nationalist movement in person.

Yen Hui-ch'ing is the internationally known W. W. Yen, former Premier and Foreign Minister and at some time during his long career Minister to Denmark, Germany, Britain, the United States, and finally Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He, as China's delegate to the League of Nations, was Japan's chief opponent when the Manchurian question was maltreated before that now unlamentedly extinct assembly. But he too has seen the light and has cast his lot with the National Government which is firmly allied to Japan.

Chou Tso-min, T'ang Shou-min, and Wu Chen-hsiu, although less known abroad, are men of eminence in their own country. Bankers, industrialists, entrepreneurs, they are members of the powerful so-called "Chekiang group" who have been the pillars of modern China's economic progress. They were the ones who used to underwrite the enterprises of Chiang Kai-shek in the days before he turned traitor, but now they have forsaken him to contribute their strength to the Nanking Government.

These men, whose record of patriotism and ability cannot be questioned, must have seen that the renegade Chiang Kai-shek of today is not the Chiang Kai-shek whom they used to support in the bygone days before he betrayed his people. They must have come to realize that the hope of China lies in the leadership of Wang Ching-wei and not in the fugitive apostate at Chungking who has become the puppet of the Anglo-American imperialists.

The unequivocal stand recently taken by the National Government of China in pledging its full strength to the joint endeavor with Japan to vanquish the Anglo-American despoilers of Asia must have helped to convince these new supporters of Nanking. The obviously hopeless military situation of the Chungking regime, left stranded except for paper promises by its far-off fair-weather friends, must also have been a persuasive argument. The brazen influence from behind the scenes by the so-called "Soong Dynasty," the petticoat cabal of Chiang's consort and her sisters, must have made it more than clear that the Chungking regime was being manipulated in the interests of the power and fortune of a private family clique and not for the benefit of the Chinese people. And so there has come this new support on the part of these eminent personages for the real Government of China.

A Forward Step

The East Asia Development Association has taken a step in the right direction by proposing to enlist the services of 3,000 experts recently returned from North, Central, and South America for various enterprises in the southern regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Many of these repatriates who returned to the homeland on the exchange ships last August or who returned shortly prior to the outbreak of hostilities have spent years in the Americas pioneering in many fields of activities and particularly in the field of agricultural development. The knowledge gleaned from their years of experience should stand them in good stead in the yet undeveloped sections of the South.

The achievements of the Japanese in the hemp growing areas around Davao afford ample example of the potential agricultural resources of the vast southern areas. Although Luzon in the Philippines, Java in the East Indies, and Malai are fairly well developed economically, there is still room for pioneering even in these regions. But the vast expanse of undeveloped territory in Sumatra and the Celebes offers the best opportunity for the contributions of enterprising Japanese pioneers. The lead has already been taken in the raising of cotton in various new areas of the South, but there are countless other opportunities of equal importance in other fields as well.

It is a significant commentary on the imperialistic policies of Britain, the Netherlands, and the United States that these Powers left the native inhabitants of the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, the Celebes, and Malai to their own indigenous devices. These capitalistic Powers, interested more in their own immediate profits than in the welfare of the local inhabitants, were loathe to aid in the advancement of the native agriculturists, with the result that in many sections of these southern countries primitive agricultural methods still continue to prevail.

The new situation which has come to prevail in the regions of the South which have now come under the influence of Japan afford Japan the opportunity of rendering inestimable service to the welfare of this part of the world by correcting the defects of the old Anglo-Dutch-American exploitation. Japan's phenomenal advance in the fields of agricultural and horticultural science qualifies her particularly to lead the way in these fields throughout the regions of the South.

In this work, the experience of the pioneers recently returned from the Americas should prove especially valuable. These repatriates, with the rich background of similar work in North, Central, and South America, are most happily qualified to develop the untapped potentialities of the southern countries in such types of endeavor as vegetable farming on a large scale, horticulture, large-scale fruit-raising, poultry-raising, and dairy farming. It is fortunate that Japan, ever solicitous of making the most efficient utilization of the talents of her nationals, can turn to these repatriates, many of whom are experts of thirty and even forty years' experience in these lines of endeavor. Many of these people, cruelly deprived of the fruits of their toil by hostile governments, would probably need little prompting, to transplant their activities in new fields in the South. The effect would redound to the material welfare of these people themselves, would contribute substantially to the all-out effort of the nation, and would constitute a constructive service to the lands in which they may choose to labor.

In conjunction with the recruiting of these New World pioneers, the special qualifications of the second generation Japanese born in the Americas should not be forgotten. Many are graduates of agricultural schools abroad or have business training and experience giving them unusual fitness for work in the lands of the South. Their psychological background qualifies them particularly for pioneering work in lands overseas. They, like the second generation of Chinese immigrants in the South who are freer from the misleading influence of Chungking than their first generation parents, should be able to cooperate fully in contributing their share to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The forerunners among these Japanese pioneers who have already gone South have proved their mettle in the service of the Army and Navy and of various business concerns. They are samples of the contribution which many others of their group can make.

The decision of the East Asia Development Association to send 3,000 pioneers to the South is therefore a worthy beginning. There is plenty of room for enterprise and talent in the South, not only for experts actually working in the field but for teachers in the trade and agricultural schools which are now rapidly being established in various centers. The example furnished by the East Asia Development Association may well set the pattern to be followed by other similar organizations, particularly those which are concerned with the welfare of the repatriates and the overseas second generation.

A Year Ago Today

March 4, 1942

From Our Own Files

Favored by fine weather, Japanese Army bombers again raided various enemy entrenchments in the Bataan Peninsula. Bomber assaults on the east coast of the Philippines on March 2 were centered in the Limay sector, where direct hits were scored by the Japanese aircraft on military objectives, reports Domei.

AMERICA HARBORED AMBITION TO DOMINATE EAST FROM YORE

Unscrupulous Means Were Used to Dislodge Japan From Its Position in Asia

By Dr. SHUMEI OKAWA

Part IV

The United States was well aware of the fact that there was in existence between Japan and China a treaty stipulating that the latter should not construct railway line in parallel to the South Manchuria Railway line. The failure of its scheme to construct the Hsinmin-Fakumen line in collaboration with a British firm was due to the existence of this international instrument. In spite of this fact, the United States in 1909 opened negotiations with China, under strict secrecy, for the construction of a long line connecting Chinchow at the Gulf of Pechili and Aigun in Heilungkiang by way of Tsitsihar.

The Chinchow-Aigun line was a parallel line more vitally affecting the interest of the South Manchuria Railway than the ill-fated Hsinmin-Fakumen line. What was significant of this proposed line was the fact that in November, the same year, Secretary of State Knox made two amazing propositions to Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister. One of them was that the United States and Britain should make efforts for the neutralization of all railway lines in Manchuria and the other was that, in the event the first proposition failed, the two nations should support the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun railway, inviting the cooperation of other nations interested, with a view to realizing the complete neutralization of Manchuria.

The British Foreign Minister gracefully declined to accept this left-handed American invitation, but Knox had his mind fixed on his program and was determined to make a go of it. On December 4, he revealed these two projects to the Japanese, the Chinese, the French, the German and the Russian Governments and requested their favorable considerations on the matter, adding that the British Government approved the plan in principle.

Japan, Russia Oppose

The interesting part of it all was that the Japanese and the Russian Governments squarely opposed the American project and the rest of the nations were by no means disposed to support it. Under the circumstances, the American ambition in Manchuria in the disguise of a railway scheme once more collapsed. It was well known that Willard Straight was behind this scheme. At any rate, the United States severely criticized Britain for this failure, declaring that "the heartless and opportunistic British policy is responsible for this breakdown."

The United States, which failed in every attempt at frustrating Japan in East Asia, hit upon another idea for the accomplishment of its object by utilizing the Four-Power Financial Consortium, which was organized in 1908 with Britain, the United States, France and Germany as its members. According to this American scheme, the Four-Power Consortium was to advance £10,000,000 to China to effect a currency reform and to carry out an industrial development in Manchuria. It so happened, however, that a revolution broke out in the Wuhan district in China, which resulted in the downfall of the old Chin dynasty and the inauguration of the Chinese Republic. This put an end to the loan negotiation to the disappointment of the United States.

Six-Power Consortium

Later, however, the new Chinese Government applied to the consortium for a loan to strengthen its financial position. Before opening negotiations with the new Chinese Government, the authorities of the financial organization invited Japan and Russia to join the consortium, realizing that the scheme would never work effectively if the organization ignores them. The loan contract was negotiated at Paris in June, 1913, but on that occasion Japan and Russia made known their intentions to the rest of the members that they would participate in this undertaking on the condition that the loan to China would in no way be prejudicial to their respective spheres of interest in Manchuria. The Six-Power Financial Consortium was eventually brought into being on June 22, recognizing the claims of the Japanese and the Russian Governments despite the opposition of various parties interested in the consortium. However, when it became apparent that the financial organization would never work effectively in Manchuria if it should respect the Japanese and Russian claims, the United States suddenly withdrew its membership from it on a pretext that the financial organization was liable to jeopardize the administrative independence of China.

This happened in 1914, the year in which the first World War broke out. At that time, the United States Government feared that Japan would have a free hand in China and Manchuria, taking advantage of the confusion in the midst of the war. It was out of this concern that the United States Government served to Japan a most impudent note on August 21, the same year, stating in effect that the United States deemed it advisable to withhold the publication of its view regarding Japan's ultimatum to Germany. This is tantamount to treating Japan as its dependency.

What was more, the American note stated further to the effect that "The United States Government makes it its fixed policy to maintain absolute neutrality, as has been stated before, regardless of the condition of the European War. At the same time, it availed itself of the opportunity to communicate the following matters to the consideration of the Japanese Government. The matters referred to demanded of Japan not to seek territorial expansion at the expense of China, to return Kiaochow to China and to cooperate with the United States when it becomes necessary for Japan to act outside Kiaochow in the face of any grave disturbance or incident that might break out in that country. So impudent were the demands that Japan, which had always maintained a compromising attitude toward that country, simply had to turn a deaf ear to it.

Scheming Uncle Sam

In the meantime, the United States which positively and consistently expressed its determination to maintain absolute neutrality regardless of the condition of war in Europe, declaring that "We are too proud to fight," became involved in the war. The truth about this move was that America was "too proud to fight" simply because it could not see what would be the outcome of the war, but when it became apparent that the fortune of war was favorable to the allied Powers, it joined them.

Up to that time, the American Government acted very ugly toward Japan, but it changed its attitude and began to make friendly gestures, realizing the folly of constantly abusing Japan now that it was involved in the war. Under such circumstances, the United States took the initiative in improving Japanese-American relation and as the result the Lansing-Ishii Agreement was signed, the United States for the first time recognizing Japan's position in East Asia. The agreement stated in part: "The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between the countries, and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous."

The United States tried to appease Japan with this agreement, but at the same time, it tenaciously sought to become established in China whenever opportunity presented itself even in the midst of war-born confusion and excitement. In 1917, for instance, when Czarist Russia collapsed as the result of revolution and the allied Powers were to send their expeditionary forces in Siberia, the United States strongly insisted on placing the now defunct Chinese Eastern Railway and the Siberian Railway under its control. It was a violent project and the Japanese Government naturally opposed it. The upshot was that the allied Powers organized a special commission and placed the two railways under its control.

Japanese Discriminated

The United States not only has been attempting to dislodge Japan from its position in East Asia, but it also has been oppressing the Japanese people residing in that country ever since the Russo-Japanese War. In 1906, it started to drive Japanese children out from primary schools in San Francisco. From about that time on, the anti-Japanese movement began to be increasingly active and in 1907 scores of Americans damaged stores operated by Japanese in that city, inflicting no small damages to them.

On the occasion of the exclusion of Japanese children from the primary schools, the educational authorities in that city declared that the school had no capacity for admitting so many Japanese children, that there was too wide a discrepancy in age between them and the rest of the school children. As a matter of fact, however, the number of Japanese school children in that city at that time was no more than 93 all told, of whom most of them were below 14, 33 were 15 years old and two were 20 years old. According to school teachers, Japanese school children were excellent in their scholarship and deportment.

The Japanese exclusion movement in California provoked the people and stirred public opinion in Japan to no small degree, but the Japanese Government made a concession and concluded the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement with that country in December, 1907, stipulating that Japan of its own volition will stop sending immigrants to the United States in the future although exception is made in the case of fathers, children and wives of Japanese already living in that country as well as businessmen and students.

In spite of this concession and the fact that the Japanese Government faithfully lived up to this agreement, the Japanese exclusion movement continued to become all the more violent until in 1911, the Municipal Council of San Francisco voted in favor of a bill designed to prohibit Japanese from owning land. The movement toned down its activities more or less during the World War, but when the war was over it immediately began its agitation and adopted a resolution, demanding the California authorities to deprive the Japanese residents of the right to own land, to prohibit their picture marriage, to abolish the Gentlemen's Agreement by adopting an independent anti-Japanese law, to bar Japanese from the right to naturalize. What was more, the California state legislature unanimously voted a resolution demanding the opening of an extraordinary session for enacting an anti-Japanese law. The Japanese Government, realizing the seriousness of the situation, prohibited picture marriages at its own initiative in a spirit of cooperation.

Failed to Appease

This step on the part of Japan to calm the anti-Japanese agitators only added fuel to the fire. They became all the more violent, demanding an extraordinary session of the assembly to adopt an anti-Japanese law, and when the Governor of California refused to comply with this demand, they succeeded in having the anti-Japanese bill passed by referendum. The California agitators were gratified to their heart's content, for the anti-Japanese law, which was enforced in 1924, was most violently anti-Japanese.

Referring to this situation, Theodore Roosevelt, then the President of the United States, made a remark in a letter to his son to this effect: "I have considerable difficulty in dealing with Japan. Those idiots in California, particularly those in San Francisco, have been recklessly insulting the Japanese. If a war should break out between Japan and the United States on that account, the American people as a whole have to shoulder the responsibility for it."

(To Be Continued)

In the Periodicals

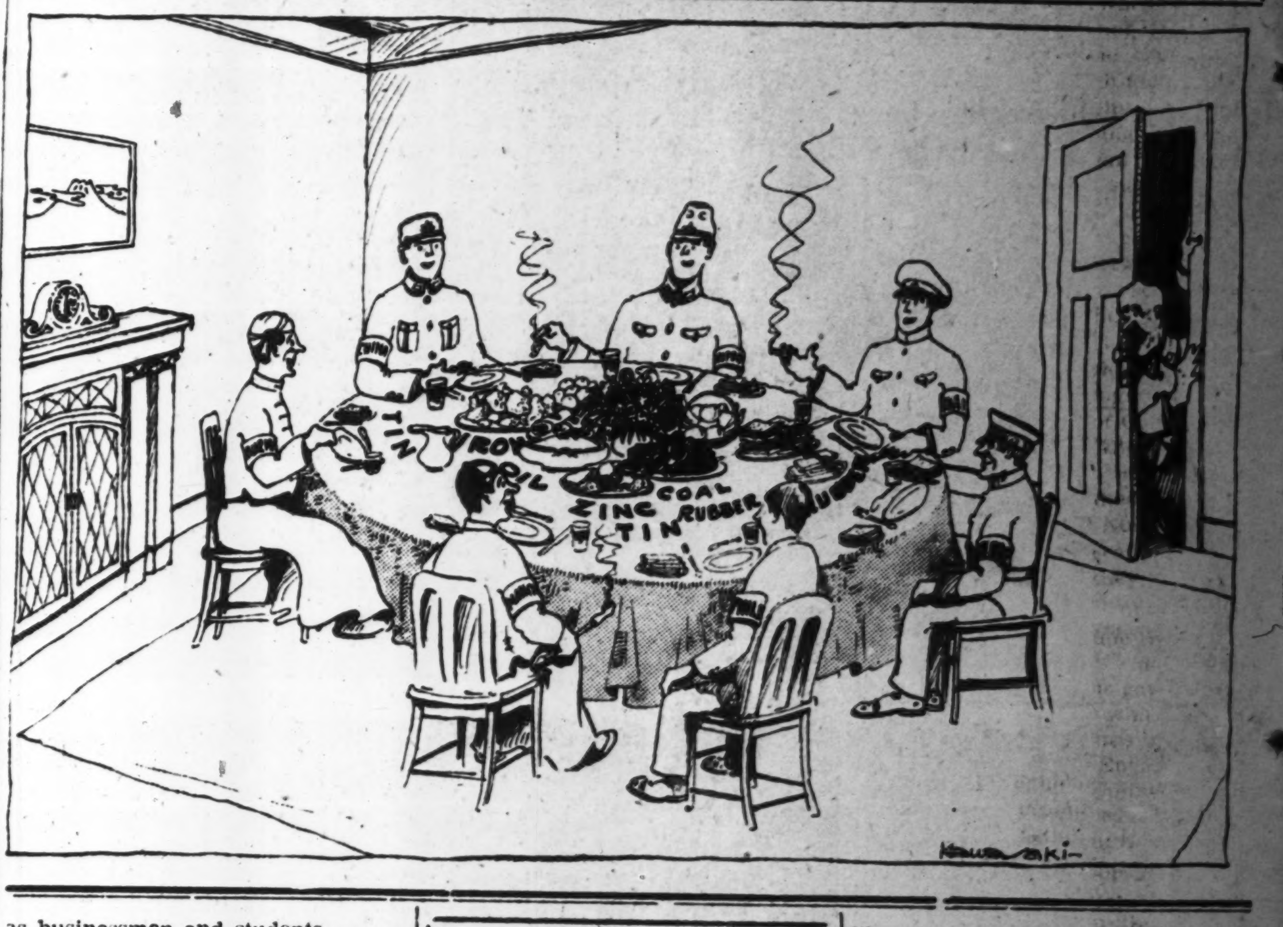
Nippon Hyoron, Vol. 18, No. 3, March 1, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Hyoron-sha, Tokyo. Price 80 sen. Leading articles: Total War Politics, Method of Strengthening Fighting Power, Theory of Administration and Aim of War, Spirit of Japan's Colonial Thought, Theory of the State and Theory of Learning, Total War and Philosopher, War Literature, and Until the Enemy Is Crushed.

The Shukan Asahi, Vol. 43, No. 9 dated March 7, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Asahi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Spirit of the Imperial Japanese Army, Highlights of a Roundtable Conference on Strengthening Fighting Power, and Report of Malai Students Studying in Japan.

The Shukan Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 9 dated March 7, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Feature articles: Talks on the Spirit of the Imperial Naval Air Fighters, Reporting the Manchoukuo-Soviet Border, and Reconstruction of Sakurajima Island.

Contemporary Japan, Vol. XII, No. 2, February, 1943 (in English). The Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo. Price ¥1. Contents: March of Events, Nanking Joins the War, Genesis of the Pacific War (II), The Eighty-First Session of the Diet, The Design of American "Democracy," Reinstatement of Laval Diplomacy, Our Humanism in War, Historiette of Japanese Festivals, Essentials of the Japanese Spirit (II), Japan's Periodicals—Extracts, Book Reviews, Chronicle of Current Events (December 21, 1942—January 20, 1943), and Documentary Material.

Get Out, Chiang



THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Amako Tsunehisa

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

New Year's Day of 1486 was dawning in the town of Tomita amid the customary signs and emblems of the auspicious day. The snow-capped peaks of San-in mountains, looming afar in the horizon, had already turned to rosy red, while the streets of Tomita, like the valleys below, though swept scrupulously clean, lay as yet in the purple mists of early morning. A profound silence and tranquillity reigned throughout the town. Within the houses, however, people were beginning to wake, and many women and young folk, already up, were making their morning toilet or preparing the festive breakfast.

Presently there was heard outside the iron-clapped gates of the Castle a pleasant merry noise, as of men drunk with the joy of New Year. One of the gate-keepers rushed out, without grumbling for this once, but even smiling like a happy boy, and swung back the heavy doors to admit the company of Manzai comedians swarming there.

"You are very early this year," the gate-keeper exclaimed, surveying the gay troop of bright-costumed strolling performers who streamed in. They kept making profound obeisances, bobbing their heads up and down, as if they were in awe of the very ground they trod.

"The earlier the better, is it not, honored sir?" one of the merry men answered. "The early bird catches the early worms, they say."

"And so many of you, too," the gate-keeper wondered. "I never saw you in such numbers. As if the whole tribe of Gama had turned out to take the Castle by surprise."

"That's right, my worshipped sir," the other returned. "The more the merrier, they say. But can't you guess why we are so numerous this year?"

"Yes, I can," the official was not to be beaten. "You have doubtless found that our Lord has got a long purse and he is so easy and free in the spending of his pennies. You have an eye on a big haul this year don't you, you shrewd, smart rogues?"

"That we have indeed, your Lordship," they laughed in chorus. "You have hit the mark this time. We most assuredly have an eye on a very big haul this year—without mistake, sir."

Dressed in Garb of Peace

So they streamed in, jostling and pushing, laughing and joking, more than the eighty men of Gama, all decked out in the official robe of the Manzai performer: their heads crowned with the curtly eboshi (cloth-coronet after the manner of the ancient court-noble), while their outer garments of Suho shone brilliantly with the designs of storks, pine trees and other lucky symbols. Some of them were beating hand-drums, keeping time with their own staccato cry of "Ha-Ya-Hoi" to the accompaniment of the queer recitation which their comrades were making in noisy chorus. The drummers flourished their hands aloft both the hand that held the instrument and the other whose fingers spread apart trying to catch as if it were the invisible butterfly in the air, while the remainder of the comic band went on bawling, making diverse outrageous gesticulations as they advanced. So went the gay noisy pageant meandering and sprawling down the castle paths like some gigantic centipede crawling in zig-zag gait till they came to the Nino-maru, forming the outer court-yard around the inner circles.

It was hardly necessary to pass the word round to announce the arrival of the Manzai troop. From all quarters issued forth women and children eager to miss nothing of the fun. By the time the players arrived in the court-yard there had already assembled a large number of spectators forming a gay semicircle around the walls. The Manzai men had now commenced the ceremonial part of their recitation which was apparently a heterogeneous jumble of lucky words and phrases: "May your life be happy, wealthy, long-enduring—may it last ten thousand years, nay, ten million and hundred million years—may the gods of good luck have their eternal domicile in your happy home—may a thousand long-lived storks and ten thousand longer-lived tortoises perpetually play in your august gardens."

Sudden Change

The mere sound of their voice was funny, and their very gestures and poses mirth-provoking, so the audience were swaying and howling, or holding their sides with irrepressible laughter. Suddenly their mirth stopped. From the inner region of the castle was heard the alarming cry of "Fire!" A pillar of smoke was rising somewhere in the rear of the premises, and it was spreading at a terrific speed. Fire was raging not at one place, but here, there and every where all at the same time, and soon the whole sky was covered with smoke, flying sparks and falling debris.

"It's an assault—a night attack," someone cried illogically. "The enemy is in the castle. Run, run for your life!"

Then followed scenes of indescribable terror and confusion. Most of the samurai in the residential quarters as well as the personal guards in the inner headquarters of the Lord of the Castle who had only just risen or were rising from their beds, scarcely had had time to put on their armors or fetch their swords, when Amako Tsunehisa and his select swordsmen sprang from their hiding place and began their grim work of arson and slaughter. A terrible panic spread all over the Castle. There was a general rush for the second court-yard where women and children, seized with fright, ran hither and thither in helpless confusion. Their terror increased a thousandfold when they beheld what they thought to be the harmless funny men of Gama throwing off their eboshi and suho and standing revealed in the warrior's coat of mail, long naked swords in hands, ready to kill. Nor were they slow to start their dreadful play of butchery in which they were not altogether untrained.

About the same time Nakayama Niudo's 17 warriors dashed in straight from the front gates to stop the chief avenues by which the enemy might escape. Thus from every point of the compass Enya's soldiers were beset with determined killers, and not a single soul who had a life to lose could have survived.

The garrisoned troops, taken by surprise, without weapons defensive or offensive, were slain like sheep by hungry wolves. Enya Kamon-nosuke the usurper was among the earliest victims to fall under Tsunehisa's vengeful steel. It seemed as if Tsunehisa was possessed of the very devil, so fiercely did he spread destruction among his foes. He sprang here, leaped there, now cutting, now piercing, flying over the fallen dead, pursuing, thrusting, beheading. According to one writers estimate more than 600 persons, were put to the sword, in only an hour or two's work. By the time the amazed plebeians of Tomita had learned what was happening, Amako Tsunehisa had completed his full occupation of the Gwat-san-jo.

(To Be Continued)